

JPRS-UPS-84-093

25 October 1984

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM

SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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25 October 1984

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

CONTENTS

ARMENIAN SSR

Economics

Importance of Keeping Canals Unpolluted.....	1
Deficiencies in Meeting Industrial Production Targets Discussed...	1
Automated Machine Tools Not Yet Paying Off.....	2

Social and Cultural Affairs

Prevention of Traffic Accidents Discussed.....	2
--	---

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

Gutgashen Rayon Soviet Studies Crime.....	4
New Departments Formed in State Publishing Committee.....	4
Counterpropaganda Discussed at Party School.....	4

Youth Informed About Western Propaganda.....	5
More Azerbaijanis in Higher Military Schools.....	5

#### Economics

Building Maintenance in Bad Shape.....	5
Consumer, Trade Services Assailed in Nakhchyvan.....	5
Nuclear Energy Station Planned.....	6
Raykom Secretary Asks for Brick Factory in Gusar.....	6
Academician Demands Better Production Base, Facilities.....	6
Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes To Strengthen Work Discipline.....	7
Technology in Wine Industry Discussed.....	7
More Organizational, Political Work Needed For Plan.....	7

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

Social Science Priorities Discussed.....	8
Effectiveness of Mass Legal Training Described.....	8
Significance of 'The Coming Day' Stressed.....	8
Shortage of Russian Teachers Noted.....	9

#### International

Iranian Revolution Assailed by Mirza Ibragimov.....	9
Monograph on Ibragimov Stresses Iranian Azerbaijan.....	9
Poet Meets Exiles From Iranian Revolution.....	10
Turkish Journal For Soviet, Chinese Turkic Literature Reviewed....	10
Iraqi Azerbaijanis Highlighted.....	10
Foreign Radio Broadcasts Assailed.....	10
American Film Surveyed, Found Wanting.....	11
Azerbaijani Poetry Anthology Published in Turkey.....	11



## GEORGIAN SSR

### Political Affairs

Aspects of Socialist Ownership Examined.....	12
Public Opinion Seminar: Structure, Methods, Applications.....	12
Peoples Control Page: Consumer Goods, Housing, Trade, Services..	13
USSR GAI Head Awards Banner, Discusses Traffic Safety.....	14

### Economics

Vineyards Neglected in Favor of Household Vegetables.....	15
---	----

### Social and Cultural Affairs

Month-Long Traffic Safety Drive Under Way.....	15
Preventive, Enforcement Activities of Peoples Militia Sketched....	15
Village Assembly Criticizes Ineffective Law Enforcement.....	16
Narcotics Arrests Reported.....	16
Appeal Made to Improve Housing For Crippled Scholar.....	16
New Prize Goes to Outspoken Literary Critic.....	17
Polytechnic Rector Discusses Entrance Exams, Enrollment Prospects.	17
Letters on School Reform Summed Up.....	18
Efforts Urged to Push Volunteer Blood Donor System.....	19
Abkhazian Radio-50; TV Broadcasting Hours Gradually Increase.....	19
Children's Antiwar Opera Premieres.....	19

### International

Georgian Seaman Among Injured on Mine-Damaged Tanker.....	20
---	----

## KIRGHIZ SSR

### Political Affairs

Kirghiz Komsomol Plenum Examines Youth in Labor, Military.....	21
--	----

## Economics

Water, Natural Resources in Kirghizia Needing Protection.....	21
Increased Technical Progress in Kirghizia Envisioned.....	22
Journalist Urges Crackdown on Street Peddlers in Frunze.....	22
Coal Mines in Kirghizia Still in Arrears.....	22
Kirghizia Needs More Teachers for School Work Programs.....	23

## Social and Cultural Affairs

Atheist Education Required in Teaching History.....	23
Kirghiz Novel Criticized for Weak Heroes, Distortions.....	24
Religious Healers Continuing to Practice in Kirghizia.....	24
Kirghizia Training More Russian-Language Teachers.....	24
Kirghiz Round Table on Translation.....	25
Kirghiz Literary Criticism Needs Improvements.....	26
Better Atheist Work, Sociological Surveys in Kirghizia Urged.....	26

## International

West's Psychological Warfare Undergoing Dramatic Change.....	27
--	----

## Military

Military-Patriotic Education in Kirghizia Highlighted.....	28
Osh Military School Aspirants Hold Rally.....	28
Kirghiz Awarded Red Star for Service in Afghanistan.....	29
Kirghiz Komsomol Aiding in Military Preparation.....	29

## TAJIK SSR

## Economics

Problems in Construction Work.....	30
Conditions in Rural Tajikistan.....	30

## Social and Cultural Affairs

Tajik Advances Under Communism.....	30
Students, Teachers Require More Russian Language Instruction.....	31
More Youth Labor Collectives Called For.....	31

## UZBEK SSR

### Political Affairs

Equal Political Representation for Nationalities Urged.....	32
Female Obkom Secretary Interviewed.....	32
First Uzbek Bibliography of Marxism-Leninism Published.....	33
Raykom Criticized For Not Supervising Execution of Decision.....	33
Tasks of Raykom Agricultural Departments Discussed.....	33

### Economics

Geology Minister Promotes Exploitation of Underground Water Sources	34
Steps To Combat Steppe Encroachment on Aral Sea, Delta Proposed...	35
Mubarak Gas Refinery Expands Capability.....	35
Satellite Photographs Help Locate Gas Deposits.....	35
Figures on Machine Construction Industry Cited.....	36
Loss of Worktime at Tashkent Railroad Depot Investigated.....	36
Report on Gazli Quake Damage.....	36
Gazli Children Sent To Summer Camps.....	37
Republic Fails To Meet Egg, Milk Production Plans.....	37

### Social and Cultural Affairs

Holy Monuments Intact After Gazli Quake; Explanation Offered.....	37
Republic Komsomol Meeting on Russian Study.....	38
Irregularities Uncovered at Republic Drug Administration.....	38
Jaundice Symptoms, Prevention Discussed.....	39

Children's Health Care Surveyed.....	39
Atheism Rubric Opens With Critique of Religious Miracles.....	40
Folk Healers Portrayed as Quacks.....	40
Uzbek Linguistics Great Commemorated.....	41
Writers Union Forms Commission for New Rituals.....	41
Censored Writer Mamadali Mahmudov Published Again.....	41
Purged Writer Abdulla Qodiriy Commemorated.....	42
Schools Should Teach Archeology, Ancient Inscriptions.....	43
Round Table Conference on Russian Language Instruction.....	43
Esperanto Gaining in Uzbekistan.....	45

#### International

Homeland Society Head Interviewed.....	45
Afghan Counterrevolutionary Groups Named.....	46
Afghan Counterrevolution Depicted As Serious Foe.....	47
Anniversary of Afghan Revolution Marked.....	47
Afghanistan Progress Stressed on National Holiday.....	48
Afghan Poetry Dedicated To Peace Theme.....	49
CEMA Meeting On Water Purification in Tashkent.....	49
CEMA Meeting of Computer Servicemen in Tashkent.....	49
International Briefs.....	49

#### KAZAKH SSR

##### Economics

Party Buro Discusses Ekibastuz Problems.....	51
Editorial Faults Ekibastuz Energy Units on Productivity, Costs....	51
Geology Minister Lists New Mineral Discoveries.....	51
Deterioration of Ural Endangers Sturgeon Fisheries.....	52

Kazakh Microbiology Experiments Detailed.....	52
Law on Restoration of Mined Lands Ignored.....	53
Shilisay Mine Developments Outlined.....	53
Irrigated Lands Misused in Ural Oblast.....	54
Unutilized Capacity, Quality Problems in Food Industry.....	54

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

Kazakhs Complete Work on Encyclopaedic Dictionary.....	54
Idle Youth Violating Law.....	55
Plans for New General Dispensaries in Alma-Ata.....	55
Rural Reconstruction Not Always Up To Needs.....	56
Dzhezkazgan Industries Ignoring Air Pollution Regulations.....	56
Time To Restore Early Mosque.....	57
Kazakhs Plan Major Tourism Expansion.....	57
Education Minister on Plans For Future.....	58
Quality of 'Good Translations' Leaves Much To Be Desired.....	58
Younger Generation Not Much Interested in Books, Culture.....	58
Dzhayrem Mine Poisons Polluting Air.....	59
President Sums Up Academy of Sciences Effort.....	59
Filmmakers Do Not Understand National Culture of Kazakhs.....	60
Philologist Relates Arab-Language Teaching Difficulties.....	60
Kazakh Language Book Publication Down Sharply.....	61

#### International

Kazakh Delegation in Kabul For Friendship Days.....	61
Peaceful Soviet Space Effort Contrasted With American.....	62
Foreign Tourism Up Sharply.....	62



KAZAKH SSR

[UIGHUR & CRIMEAN TATAR PRESS]

Economics

Warnings of Brucellosis Issued in Kazakhstan..... 63

Social and Cultural Affairs

Improvements in Uighur Textbooks Needed..... 63

Publication of Uighur Books Expanding..... 64

Kazakhstan TV Shows Film on Soviet Germans..... 64

Former Eastern Turkistani Writer Highlighted..... 65

Economics

IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING CANALS UNPOLLUTED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 6 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word article by A. Sahakyan, entitled "Let's Keep the Canals Clean." The Artashat and Lower Hrazdan Canals begin in the Hrazdan Gorge and pass through the city of Yerevan. Many farms in this republic benefit from these canals. When passing by these canals, one frequently sees piles of construction debris and domestic trash. Sanitation oversight is slack, and at the present time the water in the canals is so polluted that the fish have apparently disappeared. These canals supply water for vegetables which are grown for the general public. The author, a concerned citizen, calls for stricter antipollution measures and stresses the need to punish those organizations and individuals continuing to use the canals as a dumping ground.

DEFICIENCIES IN MEETING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION TARGETS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 April 1984 carries a 1,200-word article by Z. Ayvazyan, published under the rubric "Economic Commentary," entitled "To Reach the Year's Performance Level." K. S. Demirchyan, Armenian CP first secretary, stated at the March (1984) Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party that, according to the party, the basis for solving all problems connected with progress is constant attention focused on continuously improving the various aspects of economic development, industry, agriculture, transportation, etc. Achievements reached during the first three years of the current five-year plan as well as progress made this past year offer proof that all problems are being resolved in a positive manner. There are still quite a few deficiencies, however, which hamper progress and prevent even higher achievements. The most serious shortcoming is the large number of enterprises which have fallen behind in meeting their plan targets. In the first quarter 45 enterprises failed to meet their product sales targets, while 49 failed to meet their goods production targets. Another shortcoming is failure to meet supply targets and contractual obligations. For example, in the first three months of 1984 the synthetic ammonia production shortfall was 2,000 tons and the shortfall in mineral fertilizers 18,000 tons. Although the overall plan is being met, 80 industrial enterprises are falling behind in their performance figures. Some have slowed their pace of growth. Deficiencies are also noted in the area of reducing production costs.

## AUTOMATED MACHINE TOOLS NOT YET PAYING OFF

[Editorial Report] Yerevan LENINYAN UGIOV in Armenian No 3 1984 carries on pages 47-52 a 2,000 word article by V. Safyan entitled "Improving Equipment Utilization." A study of equipment utilization at the republic's machine tool and instrument engineering enterprises indicates that thanks to the percentage share of advanced equipment in the inventory, their production capabilities promote increased productivity and profitability. A comparison of the figures from a May 1982 study of the republic's machine tool and instrument engineering enterprises with the corresponding figures for 1980 shows improvement in shortening repair time, in delivery of raw materials, supplies, and tools, etc. During this period the shift coefficient of metalworking equipment in subsidiary production declined by 1.8 percent, resulting in an increase in the ratio of principal to subsidiary production.

Equipment in subsidiary production operations presently comprises a substantial portion of the equipment inventory at machine tool and instrument engineering enterprises (25 percent in 1982 as compared with 20 percent in 1980). Their level of technology has also risen. Studies of figures of utilization of primary production equipment show that there is a considerable difference from one enterprise to another.

According to the 1982 figures, 2.4 percent of the primary metalworking production equipment was down for scheduled overhaul and modernization, 0.1 percent was on reserve status, and 6.5 percent was operating on a periodic basis. The author discusses the shift coefficient in metal shaping, casting, machining, etc. He states that the cost of numerically-controlled machine tools is such that in order to make their utilization pay, they must operate at least two shifts, and three shifts for certain costly custom-built high-output, short-supply equipment. The author cites a number of examples and states that the comparatively high percentage share of modern equipment and the poor capital-output ratio are a consequence of the fact that advanced types of equipment, including numerically-controlled machine tools, which cost several times as much as regular machine tools, are not yet operating productively enough. The percentage of equipment not working because of malfunctions or missing components is 52.1 percent. The percentage of automated machine tools among equipment down due to malfunctions is particularly high.

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### PREVENTION OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 25 April 1984 carries a 950-word article on page 4 by Lt Col of Militia V. Muradov, chief of GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspection] of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, published under the heading "Questions of Safe Transportation," entitled "Traffic Accidents Can Be Prevented." The author discusses the tragedies caused by automobile accidents and the lack of concern for preventing accidents. The primary cause of accidents mentioned was alcohol abuse. Another, even more widespread cause of accidents is speeding. The author notes that 40 percent of all accidents are caused by speeding and that such accidents, for the most part, involve

young people. Approximately 20 percent of the cases involve those under 16 years of age. He discusses the need for driver safety education. Each year more than 56,000 safety belt use violations are cited. Enforcement of speed limits (60 km/h in residential areas and 90 km/h outside city limits) has reduced the number of accidents reported by almost 10 percent. Only 2 percent of all accidents are caused by motor vehicle mechanical and electrical failures. The number of motor vehicles on the road is rising rapidly, while the rate of road construction is falling behind and fails to meet the required standards and regulations. Roadside lighting cuts down motor vehicle accidents by one third.

Political Affairs

GUTGASHEN RAYON SOVIET STUDIES CRIME

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 April 1984 p 2 carries a 1500-word article by S. Garayev on a meeting of the Gutgashen Rayon Soviet at which "basic attention was focussed on legality, violations of discipline, the causes of crime and ways of eliminating them. Facts have established that there is room for crime on any collective lacking discipline and order." Several recent examples of the misappropriation of funds are given. It was also noted that "it is well known that most of the crimes of hooliganism in the rayon are caused by drunkenness; incidents resulting from drunkenness are quite common at feasts. Little effort is made to make celebratory occasions correspond to new customs and traditions, nor are the occasions run in an organized manner. There is no control over the sale and use of spirits in the rayon." The Internal Affairs section was also subjected to criticism. "The level of service and conduct of certain workers in the section is low. Sometimes statements and information on criminal events are not noted on time, and necessary measures are not taken to expose a crime while 'the trail is hot.' The fact that a number of crimes involving the theft of state and personal property remain unsolved is a consequence of this."

NEW DEPARTMENTS FORMED IN STATE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 20 April 1984 p 2 carries a 2250-word article on a broad meeting of the AzSSR State Publishing Committee at which 1983 results were discussed and duties for 1984 were set forth. In order to improve operations a number of new departments were established. "Two new editorial sections were set up on the foundation of the agriculture editorial department; animal husbandry and plants. Editorial boards for Russian language and literature and for literature in foreign languages began broad operations last year at 'Maarif' publishers. New editorial departments connected with expanding translation literature were opened, and prose and poetry editorial departments were established on the foundation of the artistic literature at 'Yazychy' press so that editors would have the opportunity to increase their specialization and raise the quality of literary publishing."

COUNTERPROPAGANDA DISCUSSED AT PARTY SCHOOL

[Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 29 April 1984 p 4]

[Text] "A scientific-methodological conference on the subject 'Counterpropaganda: Its Forms, Methods and Duties' was held at the Baku Higher Party School.



Reports devoted to the content, forms and methods of counterpropaganda under contemporary conditions, propagandizing the achievements of developed socialism for a foreign audience, criticism of the falsification of questions on the leadership of the Lenin Komsomol of the CPSU by modern bourgeois historiography and other questions were discussed."

#### YOUTH INFORMED ABOUT WESTERN PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 April 1984 p 2 carries a 100-word announcement on the publication of a book by R. J. Huseynov, "The Target Is Youth" published in an edition of 6,000 copies in Azeri in which "factual material on the activity of Western radio stations and bourgeois propaganda attempting to deprive youth of spiritual and moral resources and divert them from social and political duties is presented."

#### MORE AZERBAIJANIS IN HIGHER MILITARY SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 15 April 1984 p 2 carries a 500-word Azerinform report noting that "the number of those wishing to enter higher military schools is increasing annually. In the last year alone there were more than 1200 from Azerbaijan of which two-thirds were representatives of the local nationality."

#### Economics

#### BUILDING MAINTENANCE IN BAD SHAPE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 April 1984 p 1 carries a 1000-word lead editorial discussing progress made in housing construction. "In the current five-year plan alone it was planned that more than 9 million square meters of housing would be built and turned over for use. This is 1.4 times more than in the last five-year plan. The general extent of housing resources in Baku has reached 17 million square meters." However, at recent plenums of the AzCP CC and the 45th Conference of Baku Gorkoms shortcomings were noted. "Basic repair of buildings are not done on the basis of improving residence planning, modernizing them or installing modern appliances." It is added that "a number of questions connected with the use of building funds are being slowly resolved. Heating, water, gas and electrical equipment is not in good shape. Ispolkom committees of Soviets and the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services and ineffective in coordinating their work."

#### CONSUMER, TRADE SERVICES ASSAILED IN NAKHCHEYVAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 April 1984 p 2 carries a 350-word report by the Nakhchyvan Gorkom on "serious shortcomings in the organization of trade and consumer services to the population." "It was shown that the level of trade services to the city population is low and the general scope of per capita services is significantly below the republic average. The work of correctly selecting and training trade network cadres has been unsatisfactorily organized. Negative situations such as discourtesy to the customers, cheating them in weight, quantity and price, hiding scarce goods under the counter or

in the warehouse and selling them at a higher price, or even giving them away, are often met with in city businesses. Work discipline is rather low among trade workers." It is added that "the state of consumer services offered to the city population is not responsive to the demands of the day." As a result, a number of responsible officials have been fired, including A. Aghayev, Director of the Nakhchyvan City Variety Goods Trade Administration.

#### NUCLEAR ENERGY STATION PLANNED

[Editorial Report] Baku KCOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 April 1984 p 1 carries a 350-word Azerinform dispatch noting that "Azerbaijan energy is advancing towards a qualitatively new stage through its planning -- development of an atomic electrical power station has begun in conformance with a decree of the USSR State Planning Committee." Construction will begin in the first year of the 12th Five-Year plan. It is added that "although there is still a lot of time remaining until the start of operations, energy specialists must solve a number of problems in advance, primarily the cadre problem."

#### RAYKOM SECRETARY ASKS FOR BRICK FACTORY IN GUSAR

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 April 1984 p 2 carries a 2200-word article by S. Hajybalayev, First Secretary of the AzCP Gusar Raykom, describing progress made in recent years in all sectors of life in Gusar Rayon. It is noted that there are still problems in improving the people's welfare. "The most pressing problem is housing construction. Every year hundreds of workers and officials are engaged in building or rebuilding individual houses. As for red bricks and building stone, which are the basic building materials, these are acquired from markets and brick factories in the cities of Baku, Sumgait and Guba. This leads to a considerable loss of time, transportation expense and, sometimes, work stoppages. Now, a great need is felt for a brick factory, as there was formerly in the rayon. It is no secret that construction organizations delay building construction because, in most cases, supplies have not arrived on time; thus, plans are not met. Rebuilding the brick factory would help in resolving this question."

#### ACADEMICIAN DEMANDS BETTER PRODUCTION BASE, FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 6 April 1984 p 2 carries a 1300-word article by Academician F. Magsudov, Director of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Mathematics and Mechanics Institute, on reasons for delays in the application of scientific advances in production. Noting the "serious criticism" directed at institutes of the Academy of Sciences at the December 1983 plenum of the AzCP CC wherein "it was demonstrated that their research does not have enough influence on increasing the profitability of public production or on the economic and social development of the republic." However, it is claimed that "the present level of our production base does not make it possible to achieve the demands put before us. Both its scope must be broadened and its base must be enriched by necessary facilities. We have the financial capacity to do this. Five small, useless buildings set aside for scientific and experimental construction work definitely does not meet our needs. It exerts a negative effect on the administration of varied research work and on finding the correct solutions to questions of specialization and centralization of work between scientific departments."

## KOLKHOZES, SOVKHOZES TO STRENGTHEN WORK DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 17 April 1984 p 3 carries an 1100-word article by M. Mahmudov, procurator of Aghdam Rayon, on the importance of work discipline. "The situation of work discipline in administrations, institutions and organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes is regularly examined by the procuracy and, according to the results, recommendations are made. Special attention is given to measures preventing discipline violations. Experience shows that the better people know the law, the fewer violations there are. Where educational measures lack the necessary influence, then the force of law must be used." It is added that "much work still has to be done in strengthening labor discipline on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The irresponsible position of some enterprise leaders, especially foremen and firm directors, towards those not going to work or leaving work early does not do little damage. Investigations show that non-fulfillment of the minimum man-day norm or falling short of the plan is related to the incomplete and ineffective exploitation of the work force." Kolkhoz and sovkhoz managements are asked to be more responsible in this regard.

## TECHNOLOGY IN WINE INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 26 April 1984 p 2 carries a 1200-word interview with engineer Nazim Ibrahimov, director of the No. 1 Order of Merit factory of the AzSSR Viticulture and Winemaking Committee, on progress being made in winemaking. Recent advances are shown to have taken place as a result of modernization, automation and mechanization. When the entire factory is rebuilt during the next five year plan, "the factory will become one of the largest wine-producing institutions in Europe." Quality control, however, remains a problem. "We are still meeting difficulties and obstacles in this work. Some of the equipment we receive is not responsive to our needs. The machinery is large, heavy and has low productivity." This applies especially to bottling, filling and labelling machinery. It is also added that "the preparation of wine over a short time, aging it, the application of ultraviolet and infrared rays, and working out new antiseptic measures are still important problems."

## MORE ORGANIZATIONAL, POLITICAL WORK NEEDED FOR PLAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 25 April 1984 p 1 carries a 1000-word lead editorial stressing that "in not all institutions, sovkhozes and kolkhozes is the necessary political and organizational work being done to meet plans and socialist commitments. Thus, 6.5 percent of the institutions and organizations have not met the plan for the sale of industrial production. Taking delivery of the product into consideration, this number rises to 17.1 percent. The plan for 10 of the most important products has fallen short. In the light industry, local industry, construction materials industry, forest and wood production industry and industrial construction ministries and other ministries and chief administrations there are a lot of institutions which have not met commitments on raising labor productivity." It is added that "such shortcomings are a consequence of forgetting contract conditions."



## Social and Cultural Affairs

### SOCIAL SCIENCE PRIORITIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 April 1984 p 3 carries a 1500-word report on the annual general meeting of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences at which E. Y. Salayev, President of the Academy, stressed that "actual questions of the theory of developed socialism, the international, spiritual, legal and atheistic education of the Azerbaijani people, their ethnogenesis, the basic stages of the development of the Azeri language and its present condition and other questions must be at the center of attention of social scientists. Sociological research must be conducted more broadly and more deeply, and it must give concrete results. Problems of ideological work, propaganda and counter propaganda must occupy an important place in social science activity."

### EFFECTIVENESS OF MASS LEGAL TRAINING DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 25 April 1984 p 3 carries a 1400-word article by N. Yusifov, AzSSR Minister of Justice, on mass legal training and propaganda. "For more than ten years an entire system of legal education has existed in our republic. Established law schools and faculties, schools and lectureships are operating effectively and, uniting teaching with experience, helping both in the mastery of legal knowledge and in gaining practical results." In line with this, "connected to the implementation of legal training the demand for law literature, especially normative-informational literature has increased significantly. Our publishing houses should take this into account." It is also pointed out that "great duties stand before creative organizations in the sector of creating artistic works which awaken respect for the law, active propaganda the political-legal resources of Soviet society and are filled with a high patriotic pathos."

### SIGNIFICANCE OF 'THE COMING DAY' STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 27 April 1984 p 6 carries a 2400 word article by Rahim Aliyev on the significance of the publication of Mirza Ibrayimov's works in 10 volumes by "Yazychy" press in 1978-1983. "Although 'The Coming Day,' the third volume of the set, was Ibrayimov's first novel, it is one of the most national, most human works of our literature, and has been translated into most of the world's languages. In the novel the political and diplomatic struggle for Iran on the international level have found their reflections. Much has been written about this work. For us, these aspects of the work are even more meaningful now because, if the genre of the political novel has emerged and been reestablished in All-Union and world prose of the 1970s, it is a reminder of the relevance of the political subject in literature and the extent of reader interest in it. From the point of view of the latest revolutionary events in Iran 'The Coming Day' is both meaningful and extremely contemporary for a comprehension of current sociopolitical processes in Iran." The review is concluded by noting that "at the end of the novel the reader cannot but be excited by the words of Pishevari which resound in Firidun's ears: 'Azerbaijan is the cradle of the Iranian revolution. We will strike the bell of freedom yet once again and make all of toiling Iran rise up!'"

## SHORTAGE OF RUSSIAN TEACHERS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 April 1984 p 2 carries an 1100-word article by T. Akhundova, Chairman of the Russian Language Section of the AzSSR Ministry of Education, on the status of Russian teaching in national schools. "There are still definite shortcomings and unresolved problems in teaching Russian in the national schools of our republic. There is a great need for Russian teachers. Higher schools, especially the M. F. Akhundov Azerbaijan Pedagogical Russian Language and Literature Institute must both increase the number of Russian teachers and raise their level. The weak skill and methodological preparation of some of the teachers exerts a negative effect on the quality of instruction and does not guarantee that Russian is well-taught in national schools. There are few scientific cadres in the sector of Russian language teaching and little scientific research is conducted. The time has come to establish experimental programs and texts. There is still a lot of unnecessary grammatical materials in our textbooks, and materials developing the students' speaking abilities are few." It is concluded that "peoples education organs, pedagogical collectives and all Russian teachers of the republic must solve these and other questions in the shortest possible time."

## International

### IRANIAN REVOLUTION ASSAILED BY MIRZA IBRAGIMOV

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAIJAN in Azeri No 2, 1984 pp 165-167 carries a 2400-word essay by Mirza Ibragimov attacking a number of developments in Iran. "Recently bad news has come from Iran once again. Black clouds are gathering on the horizon, reaction has spread its wings, progressive forces are under fire, writers and poets who sing of patriotism, even those composing lyric verses on the love, truth and faithfulness of the human heart are being persecuted. Why? Because they write in the mother tongue -- in Azeri." On other developments, it is claimed that "only a short time ago honorable, patriotic sons of the people were terrorized by the thousands and filled the prisons; this terror continues now. The present rulers of Iran are opening up the way for the return of shahist tyranny and imperialist dominion through these bloody deeds." The current rulers of Iran are described as "mollas knowing nothing but the shariat." Expressing optimism for the fate of the Azerbaijani people, it is predicted that "sooner or later, the winds will change."

### MONOGRAPH ON IBRAGIMOV STRESSES IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku AZERBAIJAN in Azeri No 1, Jan 1984 pp 181-183 carries a 1500-word review by Abulfaz Azimov of A. Hajyyev's "Mirza Ibragimov" ("Yazychy", 1983) in which "M. Ibragimov is characterized as writer, essayist, playwright, inspiring publicist, critic and scholar of great subtlety." It is noted that "one of the highest and most advanced tendencies in M. Ibragimov's works is the depiction of the life of Soviet Azerbaijan and Southern Azerbaijan as a unity, and the national and international coloration of the images. The Southern subject in our prose has reached its highest level in his prose. The concepts of humanism, freedom and the struggle for national liberation in stories and tales written on the Southern subject and in his novel 'The Coming Day' which is one of the finest examples of Soviet literature are presented sharply and strongly."



#### POET MEETS EXILES FROM IRANIAN REVOLUTION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 April 1984 p 8 carries a 2400-word article by Azeroglu on a recent meeting with three Iranian Azerbaijanis in Europe, memories of the poet Shahrivar and observations about the Iranian Azerbaijani poet Sahand's last trip to Baku in 1976. He met with the three Southern Azerbaijanis "in one of the old cities of Europe" where he asked them about "the difficult reactionary years -- the time of shahist despotism." The Azerbaijanis, identified only by the names Mehemed, Said and Huseyn, gave brief biographical information. Azeroglu, expressing regret that they left Iran after the Revolution, notes that "when the sun rises, how beautiful and miraculous is the dawn; the revolution dawned thusly, but now is setting. As this happens, who knows? It may dawn again. These youths will see that revolution dawn again."

#### TURKISH JOURNAL FOR SOVIET, CHINESE TURKIC LITERATURE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 April 1984 p 6 carries a 1450-word article by Professor Inayet Bektashi reviewing the new Turkish journal KARDES EDEBIYATLAR which has been published in Erzerum every three months since last year. In its first issue, its editors noted that "'our goal in publishing KARDES EDEBIYATLAR is to acquaint those in Turkey with fraternal Turkic language literature.' Bektashi has added that "from this point of view, the journal workers explain that literature in the Soviet Union is highly developed and lively, and demonstrate that the literature of the Turkic peoples who live in the USSR and the peoples of China is unstudied in the true sense of the word and unknown in Turkey." The publisher and responsible editor of the journal is Ibrahim Bozyel, and his editorial colleagues are Dr Yavuz Akpınar and Zeynelabdin Makas. The four issues reviewed have drawn heavily from the works of modern Soviet Azerbaijani writers and poets.

#### IRAQI AZERBAIJANIS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 13 April 1984 p 7 carries a 2500-word article by Gazanfar Pashayev, director of the Foreign Languages Department at the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute imeni M. F. Akhundov, in which he describes holdings of the University of Arizona library on Azerbaijan. Among the books described is Karl Menges' "The Turkic Languages and Peoples" on which it is noted that "a lot of space is given to observations on the Azeri language. It is noted that Azerbaijanis live in the Soviet Union, Southern Azerbaijan and in the north of Iraq and Syria. Unfortunately, the author, by noting that only a hundred thousand instead of half a million Azerbaijanis live in Iraq has made an error. The researcher correctly notes that the Azerbaijanis living in Iraq are called 'Turkman' and derives the word from 'tarakama.' It is demonstrated that the term "turkmen" has played a positive role in differentiating the Azerbaijanis living in Iraq from the Osmanli Turks."

#### FOREIGN RADIO BROADCASTS ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 6 April 1984 p 1 carries a 1900-word article by Kamil Memmedov, editor for Foreign Broadcasting of Azerbaijan Radio, assailing foreign radio broadcasts. "Thirty-nine bourgeois

radio stations broadcast in 24 languages to the USSR alone. The Voice of America, BBC, Liberty, Deutsche Welle, Radio Canada and others are trying to discredit the Soviet Union internationally, fragment the unity of fraternal peoples and awaken a feeling of hopelessness about the policy of the Communist Party among the population by conducting psychological warfare against our country. The broad application of anti-Soviet propaganda reveals once again that international imperialism does not consider psychological warfare less important than nuclear warfare." The fact that documents revealing the inner workings of RFE/RL were taken by a number of East European intelligence officers who had worked at the radios during the 1970s is noted. It is added that "bourgeois ideologists deem audience research to be of great importance, conduct sociological research and spend a lot of money on this. The Voice of America preserves a close connection with research centers occupied with anti-communism and anti-socialism. There are now close to 200 such centers in the country." Soviet international radio is described as "the messenger of truth and freedom in the world opposed to the alien voices coming out of the West."

#### AMERICAN FILM SURVEYED, FOUND WANTING

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 27 April 1984 p 3 carries an 1100-word article by J. Afendiyev entitled "American Cinematography Today: Advertisement and Truth." It is noted that "not even in Hollywood do they conceal the fact that the country's film assembly line produces films which have no relationship to art." Various producers and Hollywood studio executives are quoted on "'escapism'" as a dominant theme in the American film. "It is no surprise that at the political film festival in New York which was sponsored by the 'Look At American Objectively' film lovers society, not one contemporary film was shown." Other factors are analyzed and it is found that "the increase in production costs, drop in attendance and growing competition by television and the video industry, as noted by the American press itself, are turning cinematography into an even riskier operation so that any mistakes can cause a catastrophe." It is concluded that "it is hard to see how the film business can enrich American film art."

#### AZERBAIJANI POETRY ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED IN TURKEY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 27 April 1984 p 3 carries a 700-word article by Memmed Aslan noting that "the first anthology of Azerbaijani poetry has been published in Turkey. This book, which was compiled and prepared for publication by Fathi and Yusuf Gedikli, was printed at Burcak Yayinlari in Istanbul. The anthology includes 214 poems by 120 Azerbaijani poets and is divided into two parts: Northern Azerbaijan and Southern Azerbaijan." It is added in criticizing the book that "a scientific principle was not followed in putting the book together." The poets are not ranked chronologically or hierarchically and "in a number of cases the poems are shortened." It is also noted that the poems were not actually translated into Turkish but only transliterated with vocabulary lists for words not existing in Turkish. Often, the Azerbaijani words are incorrectly defined.

## Political Affairs

### ASPECTS OF SOCIALIST OWNERSHIP EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 April 1984 page 2 carries a 1400-word article by Juridical Candidate Z. Tsulaya, a docent in Tbilisi State University's Criminal Law Department, examining aspects of socialist property as formulated by Lenin. He quotes a number of seminal passages from particular works by Lenin at various dates. The abolition of private ownership of the means of production brought with it an end to the exploitation of man by man, so that property cannot become "capital" [kapital] nor manpower chattel. Since capital is the property of the state and the people, there is no conflict in motives and aims. Production anarchy, economic crises, and unemployment are ruled out. In socialist society, shirkers and parasites are not allowed: "He who does not work does not eat." A major theme in the article, backed up by quotations from Lenin, is that the state sectors and the cooperative sectors are not in opposition to one another but constitute a single socialist structure, differing only in "degree" of socialization. Harmonization or merger of the two aspects, therefore, is not accomplished by mere mechanical transformation of kolkhozes into sovkhozes, for example.

### PUBLIC OPINION SEMINAR: STRUCTURE, METHODS, APPLICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 April 1984 devotes most of page 3 (4500 words) to the 2-day republic seminar-conference of heads of public opinion units in the party and government apparatus, educational and research institutions, economy, and industry. It is prefaced by a 600-word editorial introduction concerning the structure, organization, and personnel make-up of the system.

Academy of Sciences Vice-President A. Prangishvili's 500-word contribution emphasizes the overall rationale and methods of the system, namely to tap the creativity of the masses and get them increasingly involved in running state and economic affairs, to detect "new sprouts and progressive trends," provide feedback for use in decision-making, monitor implementation, and also restrict "subjectivism."

Tbilisi Gorkom Second Secretary N. Gurgenidze's 800-word piece sketches the public opinion council's coordination efforts and stresses that the findings of sociological surveys serve as a base for decision-making. One poll on "life in the city" found that respondents from various segments of society perceived



improvements in municipal services, utilities, and the like. Gurgenidze does, however, list several problems regarding the methods, guidelines, and uses of sociological surveys, in particular how to make sure that the surveys and findings serve the purposes for which they were designed. At gorkom public opinion council meetings it has been noted that in the work of "some centers" of sociological research--in particular Tbilisi University's Applied Sociology Department--there is "a difference between the directions and methods of the research and the actual needs of economic-organizational and ideological work. Despite their extensive empirical basis, many surveys carried out by the sociological services end up with merely theoretical conclusions. Thus, the basic purpose of the efforts of the sociological link in these services--that of drawing up practical recommendations for the adoption of forms of effective organization of administration and planning--remains unaccomplished." Secretary Gurdenidze also notes the need for more cadres, training of which has been inadequate.

In his 1100-word contribution, Abkhaz Secretary R. Butba discusses the uses of public opinion sampling and research along two basic lines: implementing the 1975 decree on the struggle against harmful traditions and religious customs, and positively shaping people's internationalism and patriotism. This latter concern, with regard to which a number of important surveys have been taken, is emphasized repeatedly throughout the piece. Overall, the efforts have succeeded very well. Quotes from several respondents on kolkhozes and in the factories show that people of all ethnic groups are happy to be working in a mixed collective. Findings among students are especially gratifying. Nevertheless, centuries-old traditions and attitudes cannot be rooted out easily or quickly. Efforts must be differentiated according to age, profession, educational level, and entrenched customs. These factors must be taken into account when organizing measures and events such as inter-ethnic gatherings. The triumphant celebration of the Georgievsk bicentennial last year showed what can be done. There is some mention of a shortage of trained cadres, and the GCP Central Committee Public Opinion Center is asked for help.

Trade Union Council Secretary Z. Kvachadze's 800-word input deals mainly with the use of survey findings to determine the structure, causes, and possible cures of work idleness, time losses, and high cadre turnover. The Trade Union Council does not as yet have its own public opinion unit but plans to create one based on materials of the present seminar.

Finally, Rustavskiy Gorkom Secretary S. Amiridze's 700-word piece discusses the slump experienced in recent years by that city's industrial enterprises, in particular the Metal Structures Plant, the Metallurgy Plant, and the Azot Production Association, where plans were regularly unfulfilled, product quality was bad, and turnover high. Sociological research sought out the causes and determined that poor leadership and management were to blame. Discipline was poor, and abuses of position common. With help from the Public Opinion Center, and with attention to workers' opinions when selecting new key cadres, the situation has been turned around.

PEOPLES CONTROL PAGE: CONSUMER GOODS, HOUSING, TRADE, SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 April 1984 devotes all of page 3 to the regular feature "The People's Watchful Eye."

An 1100-word unsigned article reports the republic unit's probe of mismanagement, apathetic quality control, and persistent "down-adjustment" of plans in the Deaf Society's system of training-production enterprises which produce consumer goods. Various outfits and their top executives are cited for failure to fulfill sales and product assortment plans as well as delivery contract terms. Quality is very low, and unsaleable goods pile up in warehouses. "Excess stocks" is a big problem. Storage facilities are inadequate, regulations governing safekeeping are disregarded, and pilferage is rampant. Internal auditing has been superficial and ineffective. Figures are given on all these aspects, including amounts of fines paid. As a result of the probe, punishments and reprimands of various grades have been meted out and other measures have been instituted.

B. Simonishvili's 900-word article details the woes of a nine-story apartment building constructed for the employees of the Gori Analytical Instruments Experimental Plant. Five years in the building (it was started in 1978), the facility was accepted as complete even though the plumbing hadn't been installed, elevators didn't work, lineoleum hadn't been laid, windows were not installed, and so on. Allocation foul-ups delayed normal occupancy, so some employees moved in without authorization and proceeded to make their own repairs, install hazardous and smoky home-made heaters, knock out walls, concoct individual make-shift water supply systems, and do other unauthorized work to try to make it liveable. Disgruntled tenants finally appealed to the USSR Peoples Control Committee for action, followed up later by the Georgian committee. Construction officials and supervisors as well as irresponsible plant managers and executives have been cited, warned, reprimanded, and in some cases dismissed.

Peoples Control inspector A. Otarashvili's 700-word contribution reports probes into shortcomings and malfeasance in the Tbilisi trade network, in particular clothing shops and other stores as well as restaurants. A clothing store designated exclusively for war veterans was found to be neglecting its customers, and imported goods were being hidden in the basement for illegal under-the-counter deals. Instances of customer shortchanging and overcharging, transactions bypassing the cash register, and unsanitary conditions in eating establishments were also revealed. Punishments have been meted out and in some cases legal proceedings have been instituted.

Other items on the page include a follow-up of bread supply problems in Tbilisi, a veterans store in Gori where, it seems, "only the store employees' friends and relatives ever benefit," a question-and-answer as to Peoples Control rights in probing trade union business practices, and findings of wretched bus passenger service in Ambrolauryskiy Rayon.

#### USSR GAI HEAD AWARDS BANNER, DISCUSSES TRAFFIC SAFETY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 April 1984 page 3 carries a 1000-word KOMUNISTI interview with USSR MVD State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate (GAI) Main Administration Chief Leonid Vasil'yevich Zverkovskiy, who is in Georgia to award the Red Banner to the Georgian GAI for victory (first-place) in all-union socialist competition in 1983. The ceremony took place "recently" in the Dzerzhinskiy Club in Tbilisi. Zverkovskiy discusses problems of traffic safety, the various kinds of accidents that occur, and the main causes



--drivers' violation of regulations, speeding, crossing the center line, drunk driving, and others. The September 1983 ukase imposes tougher penalties for all infractions. Bus accidents are especially alarming because of the great loss of lives. Better driver training is needed. The accident rate in rural areas continues high; it has been rising by an average of 2 percent yearly over the past 10 years. Many rural accidents involve tractor drivers. Efforts are needed to improve the competence and conscientiousness of GAI officers. Vehicles must not be operated unless they are in good working condition and all equipment is in place. Better control is needed to prevent pilferage and wastage of fuels and lubricants.

#### Economics

##### VINEYARDS NEGLECTED IN FAVOR OF HOUSEHOLD VEGETABLES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 April 1984 page 2 carries Dzh. Kurkhuli's 900-word account of a raid conducted in Lower Kartli (Bolniskiy, Tetrtskarskiy, and Marneulskiy rayons) to inspect how well the public-sector vineyards are being tended this season. By and large, workers are not carrying out the necessary cultivation, pruning, and equipment repairs on time, leading to problems such as sparseness and placing yield plans in jeopardy. In Marneuli's Shaumiani area and nearby districts, the inspectors found that farmers were neglecting to work in the social-sector vineyards (and often even in their own) in favor of their own hothouse vegetable operations, which nearly every household has. Local officials deplore this but seem helpless. Raising tomatoes and cucumbers is making these farmers prosperous, but something needs to be done to restore discipline.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### MONTH-LONG TRAFFIC SAFETY DRIVE UNDER WAY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 April 1984 page 3 under the rubric "Law, Order, and Us" carries MVD GAI [State Auto Inspectorate] Administration Chief Lt Col G. Shalamberidze's 1100-word article concerning the traffic safety drive under way from 15 April to 15 May. He notes that although traffic violations, accidents, injuries, and deaths declined somewhat last year, the republic still ranks rather high in those indicators. A number of rayons are listed as being unsatisfactory in this regard. Tractor accidents are rising. Winter-damaged roads need to be repaired faster. A number of railroad crossings are hazardous. Most accidents are caused by speeding, drunk driving, and other violations. Pedestrians also bear much of the blame.

##### PREVENTIVE, ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES OF PEOPLES MILITIA SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 April 1984 page 3 under the rubric "Law, Order, and Us" carries N. Norakidze's 900-word article describing the good works and effectiveness of the druzhina [peoples militia] system in Mtskheta Rayon. It has a headquarters staff of 17 supervising 14 detachments totaling 1,850 druzhinniks, including 410 communists and 638 Komsomol members. Members on duty patrol public gathering places, admonish or detain offenders,

deliver drunks to the sobering-up stations, and help catch speculators, bootleggers, and vagrants. They also intervene in traffic violations. Figures are given on last year's actions, and "illegal knives and firearms" were confiscated from "a certain portion of the population." One of their popular activities is the publication of the satirical wall newspaper SHOLTI [The Lash], which names names and holds various petty or major wrongdoers up to public ridicule. Druzhinniks are especially attentive to the problem of youthful offenders and "unsupervised juveniles."

#### VILLAGE ASSEMBLY CRITICIZES INEFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 April 1984 page 3 under the rubric "Law, Order, and Us" carries B. Chkhaidze's 1000-word account of a Bukistsikhe village assembly (Chokhatauryskiy Rayon) convened to discuss problems of crime, hooliganism, neighborhood strife, job-shirking, parasitism, shabashnichestvo [leaving the rayon and the republic to find work], and general disorder in the town, where "young and old alike are afraid to walk downtown at night" for fear of the hoods that hang around there. The local MVD officials are criticized for lax enforcement and "turning a blind eye" toward the various infractions, and are denounced in particular for having lifted the "supervision" of a dangerous ex-con, who wound up knifing a young mother of three who tried to admonish him. In response to citizens' wrath, the rayon first secretary vowed to crack down, starting now.

#### NARCOTICS ARRESTS REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 April 1984 page 3 under the rubric "Law, Order, and Us" carries a 700-word feature titled "The Justice Ministry Informs Us," which includes three briefs reporting arrests and other enforcement-related news. In one brief, two narcotics arrests are reported and the sentences listed. Another brief lists the details of a drunk driving conviction. The third brief sketches the crime-fighting efforts of the Makharadze Rayon newspaper LENINIS DROSHA.

#### APPEAL MADE TO IMPROVE HOUSING FOR CRIPPLED SCHOLAR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 April 1984 page 4 carries Larisa Khubuluri's 1000-word profile of Philology Candidate Guram Gavasheli, a wheelchair-bound specialist in Georgian-Russian literary relations who works for the Peoples Friendship Museum. After being crippled in a car wreck 22 years ago, he fought back, earned his candidate's degree, was appointed to his job by Academy of Sciences President Kharadze, and has published many valuable monographs and articles in his specialty, most notably a lengthy study of the works of the distinguished Tbilisi-born Russian novelist Anna Antonovskaya [1885-1967]. Although colleagues, friends, and his mother and aunt do help, he often feels "like a bird in a cage," for the narrow winding stairs to his four-story walk-up apartment that has an elevator. The author of the article appeals to "kind people to create appropriate living conditions" for the scholar who has contributed so much to his field.

## NEW PRIZE GOES TO OUTSPOKEN LITERARY CRITIC

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 April 1984 page 3 carries an unattributed 100-word announcement that literary critic and writer Revaz Mishveladze is the first laureate of the recently instituted Tbilisi State University Grand Science Council Prize, which is to be awarded every 2 years. Mishveladze's award is for his published works in 1982-1983.

## POLYTECHNIC RECTOR DISCUSSES ENTRANCE EXAMS, ENROLLMENT PROSPECTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 April 1984 page 4 carries Georgian Polytechnic Institute Rector Academician T. Loladze's 1800-word article concerning this summer's entrance exams, prospects of enrollment, emphasis on recruiting students from outlying areas, outreach programs and problems, objectivity in grading, the matter of harmonizing individual and state interests (i.e., under-enrollment in some majors versus over-enrollment in others), proposals for new majors, and the like. Officials anticipate a first-course contingent of 3,425 students in daytime enrollment, 1,300 in night courses, and 425 in correspondence.

To recruit more students from outlying and highland districts (an important aspect in local cadre retention), regional exams in Batumi, Sukhumi, and Tskhinvalie have proved useful. One problem is the high proportion of applicants whose mathematics and physics are weak. Outreach programs to recruit young people with actual work experience are effective, but some managers and enterprise executives are reluctant to lose their best workers this way. Polytechnic was the first VUZ in the country to institute preparatory courses, and has now initiated such groups in major enterprises as well.

Some majors are flooded with applicants, while others go begging -- especially automation and telemechanics, radio engineering, machine building, metallurgy, and oil and gas exploration and development. Vocational guidance is partly to blame. Eight specialties, mainly in metallurgy, mining, oil and gas, and underground mechanization and automation, will accept without examination all gold medal winners and technical school graduates with "excellent" [otlichno] diplomas. A number of other specialties and categories will admit applicants outside of competition. As always, the institute will be given a number of slots in VUZes elsewhere in the USSR to train in vital specialties not available in Georgia.

Exams are now computerized and highly standardized for objectivity. There is a broad counseling program for those who fail, along with job placement services. Unfortunately, fond parents and friends are guilty of agitating disappointed applicants and creating an unhealthy atmosphere. Procedures for claims and complaints are described.

Rector Loladze discusses the problem of training teachers for technical schools. At present Polytechnic provides pedagogical training only in machine building and construction, and there are procedural problems, which must be revised, in recruiting technical school graduates and youngsters who have work experience for this field.



Finally, the author suggests new sub-specialties in mechanization and automation of machine building as well as new courses in the general field of consumer electronics maintenance and repairs, in view of the growing ownership of such items as color TVs, sound and video tape recorders, and the like.

#### LETTERS ON SCHOOL REFORM SUMMED UP

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 April 1984 devotes most of page 2 to the KOMUNISTI editors' 3000-word summing-up of "about 300" letters concerning the school reform project that has now become law. The first section focuses on the revamped vocational school system and discusses the need to teach young people to love labor and train them in specific labor skills. Vocational guidance is important, and "rayon leaders should determine" which trades are most needed in the local economy. Positive examples are cited, including the Inguri Pulp and Paper Combine's effective liaison with a local trade school. This kind of partnership also helps stem migration of young people. More training-production combines are needed, and they must be well-equipped and supplied so as to provide students with real work. Some sorry examples are cited. Another vital task is to enhance the prestige of the vocational schools: they must not be seen as a "punishment" or a "haven for the hopeless." Parents have an important role in this; they must not pamper their children and shield them from labor. Eventually, vocational schools and general-education schools will draw closer together and form a unified system.

The next section deals with the problem of "overload" in particular texts, curricula, and homework assignment practices that are too much for students and teachers alike. History texts burdened with endless names, dates, and events at the expense of analysis and discussion are cited as a case in point. Texts for the "national" [Georgian] schools are generally unsatisfactory, and many are old and so far unrevised. In a kind of excursus, the editors deplore the fact that the authors of some school texts have all but assumed a "monopoly" on texts in their field and have even signed on their own offspring or relatives as "co-authors," thus instituting a dynasty of sorts. Georgian grammar texts are cited in particular in this regard. Another problem is that most of the "unified" (i.e., all-union) texts such as those for the sciences and history are poorly translated. Rather than being translated they should be Georgianized, including substantive materials as well as language style. Finally, the matter of "de-loading" school texts could be enhanced by insisting that the pedagogical scientists who write them should actually try using them in practice in the schools.

Finally, the question of "parental responsibility" and "parental pedagogization" is discussed. Parental responsibility for upbringing must be rigorously exacted, and parents' jobs and advancement should be dependent on excellence in this sphere. Other reference is made to the need to root out "hypocrisy," defined as teaching and saying one thing in the schools and quite the opposite at home, and to the problem of children of well-to-do parents acting superior to their schoolmates.



#### EFFORTS URGED TO PUSH VOLUNTEER BLOOD DONOR SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 April 1984 page 4 carries a 1300-word article by Medical Dr K. Gegelashvili, a deputy minister of health, and Medical Candidate V. Chkhaidze, chief physician in the Republic Blood Transfusion Center, on the need for massive efforts to get more and more citizens to donate blood. Medical workers have a pretty good record themselves in donating blood, but more propaganda is needed. A drive to get relatives and friends of patients to donate blood has shown good results. The authors point out that the strictly voluntary nature of donation is "dialectically" linked to the fact that it is every patriotic citizen's duty. A Council of Ministers directive based on that fact makes a "blood donor manning [komplektovaniye] plan" equivalent to a state plan and confers on it virtually the force of law. A number of rayons and towns where blood donation indicators are high are listed, also a number where response is lagging. Komsomol efforts have been good, and many (but not all) VUZes are doing a good job. Unfortunately, Georgia makes a poor showing in one regard: Only 67 per thousand students have donated, compared to an all-union figure of 235 and Tajikistan's record of 645.

#### ABKHAZIAN RADIO-50; TV BROADCASTING HOURS GRADUALLY INCREASE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 April 1984 page 2 carried Abkhazian State Television and Radio Committee Chairman Sh. Pilia's 600-word article on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Abkhazian Radio, whose history is sketched and its role extolled. The most significant advance in the past decade was the inauguration of Abkhazian Television in 1978, the first time regular broadcasting in Abkhazian was instituted. At its inception, 60 hours were broadcast yearly; now it is up to 73. In 1986, after the new Center is completed, broadcasting will be increased to 100 hours yearly.

#### CHILDREN'S ANTIWAR OPERA PREMIERES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 April 1984 page 4 carries R. Mukhigulashvili's 900-word advance review of the premiere of a new opera, composed by Gia Kancheli with libretto by the producer Robert Sturua. It is a children's opera, with some key roles assigned to adults. The theme is that war is incompatible with children and with Mother Earth, but Sturua emphasizes that an effort has been made to avoid "cliches and slogans" in this "apologia for peace." The setting is "a fictional country" at the end of a future world war. The surviving children must find their way afresh, and music -- the arts -- plays a major role. This motif is reflected in the very title of the work, "...And There Is Music" (the Georgian title, "...Da Ars Musika," was inspired by its pun-like echo of the Latin phrase "Ars Musica," and there is a kind of subtitle with the same dual resonance: "...Da Ars Dedamitsa" -- "...And There Is Mother Earth/the Art of Mother Earth"). A number of musical genres are used to heighten specific themes, including jazz in particular and a musical echo of Italian opera as well. In the world in which they must now live, the children do Italian with English, and English with Georgian."

The premiere took place on 28 April, see ZARYA VOSTOKA 29 April page 1 (pictures on page 4). Shevardnadze was in attendance. The Russian title of the opera is "Muzyka diya zhivikh" [Music for the Living]. The Gruzinform account of

the premiere emphasizes the "struggle for pace" theme but gives no details of the plot. Several short but favorable reviews appear in ZV on 30 April page 4.

#### International

##### GEORGIAN SEAMAN AMONG INJURED ON MINE-DAMAGED TANKER

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 April 1984 page 4 carries a KOMUNISTI correspondent's 1000-word article about the mine blast that damaged the Soviet tanker Lugansk in Sandino Bay, Nicaragua, and its aftermath. Among the crew members who were immediately injured was Avtandil Samkharadze, a native of Chiatura who graduated a year ago and was on his first ocean cruise. He and the other injured were treated first at on-shore facilities, but joined the crew for the return home to Novorosiysk. The correspondent gives some details, including names of captain and crew, on damage control actions taken at the time of the blast and after (the cargo, so vital to Nicaragua, was delivered without any losses). Crowds of citizens and relatives and friends of the crew were on hand to greet the Lugansk as it limped into Novorosiysk harbor, and a huge rally there resulted in a resolution condemning the use of terrorism in the world by U.S. imperialism under Reagan's leadership.

Political Affairs

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL PLENUM EXAMINES YOUTH IN LABOR, MILITARY

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 3 April 1984 page 2 carries an abbreviated, 4,200-word speech by the second secretary of the KISSR Komsomol Central Committee, Ye. G. Semenenko, in which he touched on various issues concerning young people in the work force of the republic and in the military. While the labor productivity of young people has increased, nearly every fifth young person in the enterprises of the light industry ministry leaves work. There have been some advances in preparing young people for military service; recently the number of those who speak Russian poorly has been dropping considerably. The effort to send young men to military schools has been improved, and one third of those sent to the schools are of the local nationality.

Economics

WATER, NATURAL RESOURCES IN KIRGHIZIA NEEDING PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KRYGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 1 April 1984 page 1 carried a 900-word lead article on the need to prevent the wastage of water used for irrigation and to halt water pollution. There are nearly 300 reservoirs on the territory of the republic, canals of more than 6,000 kilometers in length have been built, and more than 1,000 wells have been handed over for use. Last year 8.2 billion cubic meters of water were used for irrigation, and 4,922,000 hectares of cropland were provided with water. But in a number of rayons an economic attitude is not being taken towards irrigation water; the pollution of sources of water, above all the Issyk-Kul and Chuy Rivers, is giving rise to particular concern. Water purification devices are not being handled properly. A number of enterprises of the meat-and-dairy ministry and the food ministry are permitting these acts of pollution, but the editorial also notes the pollution of water through carelessness with mineral fertilizers.

In KRYGYZSTAN MADANIYATY 19 April 1984 on page 12 there appears another article in this stream of thought. The author, an inspector in the propaganda department of the Kirghizia Society for the Protection of Nature, also notes the importance of irrigation in agriculture; 70 percent of the agricultural plants grown in the republic are located on lands under irrigation. The author also states that, while in Southern Kirghizia forests are well taken care of, in general forests in the republic have poor future prospects.

## INCREASED TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN KIRGHIZIA ENVISIONED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 14 April 1984 page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by B. Amanov, the chief of the Science and Technology Department of the KiSSR Gosplan, on the issue of introducing new, advanced technology into the economy of Kirghizia. As was emphasized in a recent CPK Central Committee plenum, in several ministries the targets for new technology have not been fulfilled satisfactorily. In addition, as an analysis of the machine-building enterprises in the republic shows, the acquisition of new technology in production can sometimes have an unfavorable influence on the economic indices. Amanov also complains about certain cases in which ministries like those of the light industry and consumer services have low targets for raising labor productivity. The intensification of the development of the industrial sectors that determine the technical progress of the republic, energy and machine-building, is being anticipated in the long-range period. In the 12th Five-Year period the Lower Naryn system of GES's, with a capacity of 2.9 million kilowatts, will be completed, and the construction time for the 1.9 million-kilowatt Kambar Ata GES is to be over by the year 2000. With the hydroelectric stations finished, the country will receive more than 18 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy each year. The use of automatic manipulators with program control will be speeded up in the machine-building sector. With the introduction of new technology labor productivity in the M. B. Frunze Agricultural Machine-Building Plant will rise by 15 percent in the 12th Five-Year period and in the computer building plant in Frunze by 42.2 percent. Also, if it is taken into consideration that the republic's machine-building sector can work with metal now completely discarded, it can be seen that powdered metal has especially great economic significance.

## JOURNALIST URGES CRACKDOWN ON STREET PEDDLERS IN FRUNZE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 24 April 1984 page 4 carries a 500-word article by journalist B. Karabayev on those who engage in the private sale of goods along the streets and in the bazaars of Frunze and on those who use their private cars to enrich themselves. After the appearance of articles on this problem in SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN, there were responses from the authorities that they were going to struggle against these petty merchants, and for a while the situation improved. But now we see that they are taking the easy way again. Karabayev describes some of the goods available from these peddlers, including a recent novelty, walnut pits from the Caucasus that are supposed to give long life. The speculators are well-known to the police and bazaar officials, but decisive measures have not been taken against them. Also, there are people making and selling foods like manti and chuchpara, but no one knows what they are made from or how.

## COAL MINES IN KIRGHIZIA STILL IN ARREARS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1984 pages 16 to 23 carries a 3,300-word lead article on economic development in Kirghizia in the recent past and on future tasks. The editorial cites a number of statistics on positive achievements in industry and agriculture and commends the leaders of several enterprises, such as the Kyzyl-Kiya Mine Administration, for applying



themselves effectively and achieving significant successes. But there are also leaders who do not feel responsibility for the work assigned. The ministries of the light industry, the meat-and-dairy industry and construction, the fishery administration, the Antibiotics Plant, and others did not fulfill last year's tasks. The Sulyukta Main Administration, the Kok-Yangak and Dzhergalan Mines are singled out as operating unsatisfactorily. In three years more than 700,000 tons of coal less than anticipated have been provided to consumers. Also, the carrying out of contract obligations now is not as required: in January of this year the republic's industry fulfilled the planned deliveries by only 96.9 percent, including inter-republic deliveries by 97.9 percent. The editorial also urges greater efforts to improve meat output, raise the quality of milk, and strengthen the Rayon Agro-Industrial Association with qualified cadres.

#### KIRGHIZIA NEEDS MORE TEACHERS FOR SCHOOL WORK PROGRAMS

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 4, April 1984 pages 1-6 carries a 2,300-word lead article on the increased role of teachers in the work program of schools as a result of the recent school reforms. Gradually class size will be reduced to 30 in grade 9 and to 25 in grades 10 and 11, but solving this problem is not an easy thing. At the present time more than 3,300 teachers are giving lessons in the work program in schools. However, even now Kirghizia is short 73 teachers in this subject, and there are nearly 600 people teaching without the appropriate pedagogical expertise. Also, the present time demands that more male students be attracted to the teaching profession. In rural schools, 643 teachers out of the 878 with higher education giving lessons in work are women. In many schools there is a need for teaching cadres with expertise in wood and iron craftsmanship, lathe operation, fitting, livestock breeding, crop agriculture, machine operation, etc.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### ATHEIST EDUCATION REQUIRED IN TEACHING HISTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 3, March 1984 pages 34-38 carries a 1,800-word article by A. B. Doyev and K. Dadybayeva on how students should be given atheist education during the teaching of the history of the Middle Ages. While the religious viewpoint dominated that era, concepts in philosophy and natural science continued to develop, especially in China, India, Arabia, and Central Asia. The authors discuss religious trends in Europe during the Middle Ages and then turn to the issue of Islam, its reactionary role and origin. They point out what should be stressed in the teaching of this subject, for instance, the reasons for the appearance of Islam in Kirghizia. Such information should help expose those who try to equate religious holidays and customs with national traditions. Teachers should also emphasize the breakup of Islam into Sunnite and Shiite factions, the origin of fasting and the festival of sacrifice with regard to the former livestock breeding way of life of the Arabs, and the issue of women in Islam. They recommend the following books on Islam: A. B. Doyev's "Islam jonundo chyndyk" [The Truth About Islam], Mektep Publishers 1975; T. Sharshembayev's "Turmush jana din" [Life and Religion], Mektep 1983; S. B. Dorjenov's "Islam bugunku kundo" [Islam Today], Kyrgyzstan Publishers 1980; S. B. Dorjenov's "Kyrgyz elinin atelisttik koz karashynyn kaliptanysh tarykhynan" [From the History of the Formation of the Kirghiz People's Atheist Viewpoint], Kyrgyzstan 1974; O. Alapayev's "Din jana anyn zyyanduulugu" [Religion and Its Harmfulness], Mektep 1980, etc.

#### KIRGHIZ NOVEL CRITICIZED FOR WEAK HEROES, DISTORTIONS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 5 April 1984 pages 4-5 carries a 3,300-word article by Bekbay Alykov on the position of the artistic hero in three novels, Musa Murataliyev's "The Cuckoo of May" (1981), Oskon Danikeyev's "Life in the Wink of an Eye" (1981), and Kochkon Saktanov's "Prospering World." Alykulov commends several aspects of the first two novels, although he finds some shortcomings in the depiction of heroes in the first novel. He begins the second part of his article with the observation that recently in Kirghiz literature there has been an increase in mediocre works, works which superficially depict knotty, dominant issues and merely repeat socialist truth that has long ago become well-known in literature. He then discusses Saktanov's "Prospering World", which has been on readers' shelves for nearly three years now.

#### RELIGIOUS HEALERS CONTINUING TO PRACTICE IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETIKKYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 24 April 1984 page 4 carries a 700-word article by a doctor and a journalist in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon on the practice of some sick people of resorting to mullahs and religious healers called "tabyps" for treatment. People who do not understand the body's own mechanism for curing some illnesses sometimes attribute their cure to tabyps, which is incorrect. There are still some tabyps and mullahs who serve as a hindrance to the work of physicians. The authors of the article conclude by telling the reader that if he becomes ill, he should call upon a physician who stands ever ready to preserve the health of the working people.

#### KIRGHIZIA TRAINING MORE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL HASH in Kirghiz 26 April 1984 page 2 carries a 1,100-word article by N. I. Ivanenko, the KiSSR first deputy minister of higher and specialized secondary education, on recent improvements in the teaching of Russian in the schools of Kirghizia and in the training of Russian teachers. In accordance with the new general and trade school reform act, the teaching of the Russian language in grades 2 through 11 in minority schools is to be allotted an additional 2-3 hours. Class size is also to be changed in this subject. Such changes of course require a significant increase in the preparation of Russian teachers and heighten the task of qualitatively bettering their training. It is possible to answer positively the question of whether the higher and specialized secondary schools of the republic are up to carrying out this task. For instance, the Russian Language and Literature Institute which by plan accepts 745 students was opened in 1979. Altogether in the higher education schools of the republic at the present time there are more than 6,170 students acquiring knowledge in this speciality. Each year the number of graduates in this field has reached 940. In addition, in accordance with an All-Union decree, beginning in 1984, 150 places a year have been allotted in central schools outside the regular competition in this speciality. There are also special courses for Russian-language teachers to further their qualifications.

## KIRGHIZ ROUND TABLE ON TRANSLATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 26 April 1984 pages 3-7 carries a 9,000-word around-table discussion by 18 literary figures on the issue of artistic translation in Kirghizia. The remarks published first were those of Suyunbay Eraliyev, the head of the Translation Section of the Kirghizia Writers Union, who noted that Kyrgyzstan and Mektep Publishers have recently allotted 460-470 printer's sheets a year to books of translation. Melis Abakirov, chief editor of the KiSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade states that about a fourth of the total output of belles-lettres last year and this are translations from other languages. Thus, according to him, no one can complain about the number of books of translation, but he admits that in last 4-5 years the quality of these books is not the best. He complains that some seasoned, senior translators have not been involved much in translation work in recent years. In fact, at the present mediocre translations predominate. The consensus of opinion among the round-table participants is that the quality of recent translations is not on a par with the outstanding work of earlier years, but differing views are expressed about how to improve the situation. Abakirov, for example, believes that the time has come to introduce special courses in publishing and translation theory and method for students at Kirghiz State University. Two translators complain that publishers do not follow All-Union guidelines on contracts with translators and that translation work is done in haste, with a year or a half year allotted for the translation of large-scale novels. One participant advocates that only those versed in translation should be placed in the editorial boards of publishers, and another participant complains that the task of putting translations through the editorial "sieve" is unsatisfactory. The editor of LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN, A. Zhirkov, criticizes the fact that the novels of Kirghiz writers are translated into Russian with abridgements, which does harm to the special quality of a novel and breaks up the internal logic of the work. A critic finds fault with the book trade for distributing Kirghiz translations in towns where the population often reads works in Russian, but not in far regions where they would sell better. A senior editor at Kyrgyzstan Publishers, however, objects to some of the criticism voiced at the round table. He regrets that there is sometimes a onesided attitude towards translations based on only a few words. A translator is not a master on an assembly line, but an artist, not someone who can just be asked to do a job. He cites three cases of translations that have been rejected by the publishers as evidence that they are not just published haphazardly. A docent at Kirghiz State University, V. Shapovalov, complains that there has been little study of the issue of translating Kirghiz into other languages. He claims that the time has come for Russian to be dropped as an intermediary language and that Kirghiz literature should have direct relations with other literatures. The philological department at the University is pedagogically, not linguistically or creatively, oriented. He thus expresses skepticism whether the introduction of translation courses can surmount bureaucratic obstacles. "If we do not prepare translators from Kirghizia starting now, faith in 'those at the center' will not bring us help." He recommends taking the experience in Georgia, Armenia, and the Baltic republics as a guide.



## KIRGHIZ LITERARY CRITICISM NEEDS IMPROVEMENTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1984 pages 79-84 carries a 2,400-word article by A. Sadykov, the director of the Language and Literature Institute of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences and a corresponding member of the Academy, on the need for improvements in literary criticism. Sadykov briefly reviews the publication efforts on this topic in the periodicals devoted to literary affairs in Kirghizia. For instance, after the publication of 4-5 articles on Kirghiz prose, the editorial board of the Russian-language LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN does not seem up to continuing the discussion. Sadykov also expresses concern over the lack of material dealing with story criticism and essay criticism. The Kirghizia Writers Union has not given serious attention to the issue of artistic criticism, as can be seen from the fact that there is no consultant-critic on the staff up to the present day. He considers that the lack of systematicity and the disorder in literary criticism he finds prevalent stem a great deal from the absence of such a coordinating center. He also finds fault with the fact that of the articles on translation criticism published recently, there are scarcely any opinions of a theoretical nature. The leaders of the Writers Union have expressed the view that the Language and Literature Institute should form a special group to investigate translation, but in Sadykov's opinion, there is also a section on literary ties and the task is for the employees of that section to be used to improve translation criticism. After the CPSU Central Committee 1983 decree on literary and artistic criticism, the newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN has done some work in this regard, but in ALA TOO and KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY, which are considered the literary-artistic organs, serious work on carrying out the many party problems is still not being conducted. [Last year SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN published articles strongly critical of several works, including M. Bayjiyev's "Long-Distance Train" and R. Abdiyev's novel "Abiyir" [Renown], but Sadykov does not refer to any specific work by name.] Unfortunately, because some press employees and critics have poor esthetic taste and because their political level is not high, sometimes works of a low ideological-artistic quality have emerged from the printers. Also, the theoretical and scientific articles that form a base for literary criticism have not been well developed in practice, because the editorial boards of newspapers and journals do not devote attention to the matter.

## BETTER ATHEIST WORK, SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN KIRGHIZIA URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1984 pages 67-72 carries a 2,400-word article by G. Umralina, a teacher in the Inter-VUZ [Higher Educational Institution] Scientific Atheism Department, on the need to pay special attention to local conditions when undertaking atheist education in a multi-ethnic region like Kirghizia. The republic has changed considerably in recent years in ethnic composition and population; with regard to the data of the 1970 census Kirghizia occupies the No 2 position among the Union republics after Kazakhstan in the rate of migration. According to the investigations of scholars, Kirghizia is in a zone of the highest intensity of direct interaction of various nationalities. The change in the nationality composition of the republic cannot but influence the religious structure of its population, and it is now a multi-confessional area. In the country as a whole nearly 50 religious factions



have been registered, and in Kighizia that number is over 20. The religious situation is complicated by the fact that there are also unregistered groups. Most of the leaders of these groups take a position of religious extremism and by their actions help to stir up emigrationist attitudes and the recurrence of nationalist phenomena. Since Kirghizia is a multi-ethnic region, atheist work in the republic must differ from work in places of a uniform nationality structure. Umralina then discusses in general terms the connection between religion and nationality affiliation. The growth of nationality consciousness as an objective factor in the development of socialism can also take on the character of an overevaluation and idealization of some nationality traits, and those who serve religion are masterfully using these factors to stir up the ethnic and patriotic feelings of believers. The ideological enemies of the USSR are also seeking to arouse nationalist and religious feelings among the minorities of the country, including Muslims. Atheist and internationalist work in a multi-ethnic area must be based on a deep analysis of the causes for the retention of religious vestiges and of the appearance of nationalism, but unfortunately, a large-scale sociological investigation to determine the real situation of the degree and character of the religiosity of the population in Kirghizia has not yet been conducted. The main reason for this is the lack of a sociological center with the appropriate material base and of qualified experts. True, the Inter-VUZ Atheism Department affiliated with Kirghiz State University and also the KiSSR Academy of Sciences have conducted some sociological investigations using their own forces, but most of these investigations are small-scale, have mainly been conducted by questionnaire, and lag behind the requirements of educational work in content and direction. Umralina also calls for fully using the potential of all available means in atheist education. She defines several principles for eliminating a routine attitude to atheist education.

#### International

#### WEST'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE UNDERGOING DRAMATIC CHANGE

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 4, April 1984 pages 90-96 carries a 2,700-word article by S. Omurzakov, a candidate of the historical sciences, and G. Vol'ter, a senior teacher at the B. Beyshenaliyeva Institute of Art, on the goals and methods of the psychological warfare currently being waged against the USSR and other socialist countries. After the Second World War, propaganda was proclaimed the fourth rung in America's foreign policy, after diplomacy, economy, and defense. The authors sketch a brief history of the U.S. propaganda effort since the war and cite increased broadcast time for the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe as evidence of an intensified effort in the psychological warfare. The anti-Cuban Radio Marti and the anti-Afghan Radio Free Kabul, located in Pakistan, have also begun operation recently. The U.S. Information Agency is also entering the realm of television. The change in imperialism's ideological struggle came after the rise to power in the U.S. of R. Reagan and his "accomplices". The military-industrial complex and the California monopolist mafia support him as an obedient apostle of big business and an out-and-out anticommunist and chauvinist. One element of Reagan's "crusade" against the USSR, proclaimed before the British Parliament, is a historically unprecedented military build-up aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. The U.S. ruling circles are

hoping that the USSR will not be able to counter such a weapons build-up, that it will cause failures in the country's economic and social development, lower the living standard of the working people, weaken the pace of communist construction, and get the USSR to abandon its support for the national-liberation movement in Third World countries. In order to force a change in the Soviet Union's internal and external policies in a direction they want, the U.S. administration's bosses threaten a preventative nuclear war and do not hide that their goal is the elimination of socialism. A second element of this "crusade" is psychological warfare. USIA Director Charles Wick, a close adviser to Reagan, has said, "Whether it is a de facto or a proclaimed war, we are in a state of war." And the means of waging this war have changed. The distinguishing characteristic of the latest stage of the psychological warfare is that it has risen to the level of imperialist state policy. The highest representatives of state authority have been drawn into aggressive propagandistic work against real socialism. The chief supporter of anticommunism and inspirer of the psychological war is President Reagan. More and more the "warriors" of the Reaganite psychological war are trying to present themselves as defenders of peace, but the authors of the article list a long series of activities that they claim exposes the real face of the "Washington peace supporters." Several Western sources are quoted as contending that Reagan's strategy is still to deal with the USSR from a position of strength. Finally the authors discuss the attempt by foreign slanderers to raise the "Muslim question". They seek to form artificially a spiritual and political consolidation of all Muslims and try to weaken the unity of the Soviet peoples. But as usual, their objectives are doomed to failure.

#### Military

#### MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN KIRGHIZIA HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 3 April 1984 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead article entitled "Let's Develop Military-Patriotic Education." The CPK Central Committee is paying special attention to military-patriotic work as a significant part of communist upbringing, and party organizations, military commissariats, and representatives of DOSAAF are actively participating in this work. One big achievement is notable for the fact that Kirghiz young men basically know Russian well, although the task now is to have all young people master the language even more. The editorial complains, however, that formalism in military-patriotic upbringing can still be observed. In some regions there are young men without secondary educations, among GTO (Ready for labor and the defense of the USSR) badge-winners there are those who cannot pass the test again. (During this month there were 3 full-page spreads devoted to military-patriotic education in the Kirghiz press -- in SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN 26 April 1984 page 3 and in the Komsomol newspaper LENINGIL JASH 19 April 1984 page 2 and 26 April 1984 page 2. Summaries follow.)

#### OSH MILITARY SCHOOL ASPIRANTS HOLD RALLY

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINGIL JASH in Kirghiz 19 April 1984 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by A. Savenko, a colonel and the chief of the political department of the KSSR Military Commissariat, in connection with an Osh Oblast rally of young men desiring to enter higher military schools. Savenko notes a number of successes in the preparation of young men for military service in

the oblast and points out that tens of people throughout the oblast have earned high state honors for participating in the international aid to Afghanistan, for devotion to the work of socialism, and for heroism in the struggle against world reaction. Also, the number of those wanting to attend military schools from Ash Oblast is growing each year. However, many young people selected fail their exams from year to year. One reason for this is that the young men have mastered the educational program poorly, and their knowledge of Russian, mathematics, and physics is weak. In most schools the professional level of teachers in elementary military training is low, and they do not hold officer rank. The turnover of cadres in some rayons is quite high; more than 30 of the military leaders have only a secondary education, and more than a fourth have no teaching experience

#### KIRGHIZ AWARDED RED STAR FOR SERVICE IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 19 April 1984 page 4 carries a 1,100-word article by M. Fagarov and V. Puchkov, not otherwise identified, on the awarding of the Order of the Red Star to Joloy Akimovich Chyntemirov, a 23-year-old senior lieutenant in the Guards, for fulfilling his internationalist obligation in Afghanistan and for demonstrating courage and heroism. Although wounded in combat which resulted in the loss of several fingers, the young man filed a petition to continue his service in the armed forces. He was returned to high command.

In LENINCHIL JASH 26 April 1984 page 2 is a 500-word article by special correspondent A. Mamytbekov on Abdymanap Mamasadykov, who has also been awarded the Order of the Red Star for service in Afghanistan. He demonstrated bravery in a fight with the "Basmachis", who are resisting the rule of the people, and was thus recognized.

#### KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL AIDING IN MILITARY PREPARATION

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 26 April 1984 page 2 carries a 600-word article by A. Vasil'yev, the deputy chief of the sports and mass military organs department of the KSSR Komsomol Central Committee, on the work of the republic Komsomol organization in promoting the participation of young people in military-related activities. As a result of such activities young men called into the military have work experience, and one-fourth have been able to master a military-technical skill.

## Economics

### PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 8 Feb 1984 carries on p 1 a 100-word report entitled 'The Respected Position of Construction Workers'.

The report states that despite success in many areas of construction, serious shortages still persist. The leadership is commended and a decrease in the counter-productive, anti-labor and anti-government incidents is noted. Labor productivity has been improved as has the quality of work with respect to previous years.

Nonetheless annual orders for hospitals and polyclinics are only minimally fulfilled and 53 percent of the organizations cannot carry out their contracts by themselves. The author finds fault with the workers and reports that there are still instances of pilfering of technology, materials and money. He also complains that experts and engineers and skilled laborers do not work to their potential and that there is still a great deal of turnovers. He emphasises the need to give greater attention to contractual brigades and would like to see more initiative on the part of specialists and construction collectives.

### CONDITIONS IN RURAL TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki 2 Feb 1984 carries on p 3 a 450-word article by I. Ashurbekov, pensioner from Pishin, entitled "Between Elections--Beauty of Mountain Villages."

The author discusses conditions in the rayon villages of Pish, Nishusp, Rozhak, Shijozg, Barchidev, located on Parj Lake. He states that in the last four years conditions have improved beyond recognition. For example, all the villages have electricity and radio communication in all homes. There are telephone stations in Pish and Nishusp and TV reaches the villages. New schools have been built as well as points of nature, clubs, libraries and stores. There have been new houses built and expansion of crops such as tobacco, vegetables and fruit. All of these advances are attributed to the Party and nation.

## Social and Cultural Affairs

### TAJIK ADVANCES UNDER COMMUNISM

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki 19 Feb 1984 carries on p 4 an 1100-word article by I. Dasturi, candidate in Philosophy, Communist



Science sector, Tajik State University, under the rubric 'Atheist Corner' entitled "Modern Times and Two World Views."

The author reviews basic Marxist-Leninist philosophy with the opposition of socialism as exemplified by the USSR and capitalism as exemplified by the USA. He discusses the anti-communist concept of 'the third road of Islam' which is being employed in eastern Islamic countries. Such a concept divides history into pre-Islamic and Islamic periods, the former being barbaric while the latter is considered a period of reason. This position considers neither capitalism nor communism appropriate for Islam. The author challenges this claim with examples of the advances made by the Islamic people of the USSR. He opposes an Islamic statement on social stratification (with a quote from the Koran) with communist principles of a classless society. He points out the advances of the Tajiks under communism listing specifically: trade with foreign countries, mass transportation, factories, high cotton yield due to mechanization and collectivization, health and education benefits, and others.

#### STUDENTS, TEACHERS REQUIRE MORE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki 19 Feb 1984 carries on p 4 a 500-word article by A. Khushnazarov, Director of Russian language and literature of the Institute of Teacher Qualification under the rubric Opinion on the School Reform Project, entitled "Lets Learn Russian."

The author focuses on the importance of Russian education and emphasises that all secondary school graduates should be fluent. He points out that Russian education has improved recently as evidenced by the number of students from the Pamirs who are studying in Russian in other republics of the USSR. The author states that improvement is need in the areas of more hours of teaching for the lower grades, and that teachers should be sent to the Ukraine and Belorussia to improve their conversational skills and Russian acculturation.

#### MORE YOUTH LABOR COLLECTIVES CALLED FOR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajiki on 31 Jan 1984 carries on p 4 a 400-word article by H. Amonov, director of studies of Secondary School No 3, under the rubric Opinion on the project of school reform, entitled "Important Details for Labor Education."

At a meeting of the pedagogical collective of the school the following problems on reform were discussed: The need to interest students in real work -- the region has several industrial brigades for children but not enough. The author suggests ways to improve involvement and better organize such brigades for students.

## Political Affairs

### EQUAL POLITICAL REPRESENTATION FOR NATIONALITIES URGED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 April 1984 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,200-word essay by Dr of Law Sh. Orazayev, Corresponding Member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "V. I. Lenin and the Soviets." Orazayev stresses that one of the basic functions of soviets is strengthening the friendship and fraternity of peoples and educating workers in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism. Thanks to the Communist Party's implementation of the Leninist nationality policy the Soviet Union has become a powerful, monolithic fortress of the friendship of peoples and a new historical entity, the Soviet people, has come into being. The Communist Party has rightly confirmed that the nationality problem has been fully, decisively, successfully resolved in the Soviet Union, and it is the duty of every citizen to endeavor to enhance the material and spiritual potential of every republic. Although the unity of nationalities and subnationalities is stronger than ever one cannot conclude that all problems in the area of relations between nationalities have been solved. In particular, Orazayev feels that the representation of nationalities in party and state organs should reflect the multinational population of republics and that the business-like and ideological-ethical qualities of each person in such positions should be taken into rigorous consideration. Orazayev goes on to say that Uzbekistan is clear proof of the great superiority of the friendship of peoples and the socialist regime, and that all nationalities and subnationalities owe a debt of gratitude for the selfless, fraternal help of their older brother, the great Russian people.

### FEMALE OBKOM SECRETARY INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 27 April 1984 carries on page 2, a 1,800-word interview with Turghunoy Egamberdiyeva, Secretary of the Fergana Obkom, by Tal"at Soliyev titled "Fergana's Bright Prospects." Egamberdiyeva responds to a variety of questions on socioeconomic developments in the oblast. She reviews some statistics on agricultural production in recent years, emphasizes that rising cotton yields were due to the expansion of the irrigation network beginning with the Great Fergana Canal, and confirms that friendship of peoples has played an important role in this. Asked for her opinion on the fate of women prior to the revolution Egamberdiyeva states there is no need to cite examples of their bitter fate. Today, women are seen among top workers, noted figures, and leaders of Fergana. Moreover, women form 80-90 percent of the textile industry labor force, and are prominent in the cotton fields, medicine, education, and culture. She cites various soviet deputies and brigade chiefs who are women.

## FIRST UZBEK BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MARXISM-LENINISM PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN\*ATI in Uzbek 20 April 1984 carries on page 6 a 300-word item by Cand of Pedagogy B. Karimov and Z. Berdiyeva, teacher at Tashkent State Cultural Institute, titled "Important Handbook." The authors describe the newly published MARKSIZM-LENINIZM ASOSCHILARI ASARLARINING BIBLIOGRAFIYASI ("Bibliography of the Works of the Founders of Marxism-Leninism") by Matluba Nosirova, senior teacher at the Tashkent Cultural Institute, and state that it is the first such bibliography in Uzbek. The first section of the handbook deals with the history, composition, and principles of such bibliographies. The second section treats indexes to the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The third section takes up the history, composition, and importance of bibliographies of Marxist-Leninist works published in Uzbekistan. Nosirova makes broad use of previous bibliographies published in Uzbek and Russian on the life and deeds of the founders and on various themes in their works.

## RAYKOM CRITICIZED FOR NOT SUPERVISING EXECUTION OF DECISION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by newspaper special correspondents F. Zohidov and M. Avezov titled "Is Only the Director at Fault?" The correspondents were assigned to investigate charges in a series of letters to the newspaper concerning serious defects in educational work and the reprehensible actions of the director of Secondary-School imeni Gertsen in Amudarya Rayon of Karakalpakstan. Charges in the first letters to the newspaper were investigated by the Amudarya Raykom and reviewed by the bureau in March 1983. The bureau decided to remove J. Rahimboyev, the school's director, and several other administrators, from their positions, and to demand other corrective measures in the school's educational work. However, the situation at the school has worsened in the past year, and numerous shortcomings in labor and ethical education, maintenance of facilities, and moral climate remain. Another letter reached the newspaper blaming this situation on former director Rahimboyev who was reappointed to another position in the school by his crony Yo. Polvonov, Director of the Rayon Education Department. The teachers who sent this letter urged that Rahimboyev be fired from his new position, despite the fact that others confirm he conscientiously performs his duties and fully understands the errors for which he was fired. The correspondents found that the teachers themselves are partly responsible for not correcting situation after Rahimboyev's dismissal. The school's primary party, trade union, and komsomol organizations failed to take an activist stance in eliminating the factionalism and unhealthy atmosphere at the school. Furthermore, Zohidov and Avezov think that the Amudarya Raykom failed to monitor the execution of its decision, and should take immediate steps to see that it is.

## TASKS OF RAYKOM AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 April 1984 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 1,900-word essay by Prof Dr of History Ch. Abutolipov titled "The CPSU Is the Vanguard of the Soviet People." Abutolipov states that great progress has been made in the development of agriculture thanks to party and state policies. As of 1 January 1984 state and collective farms had an income



of nearly 17 billion rubles, and the number of profit-making farms had substantially grown. Monthly salaries of collective farmers reached 138 rubles, as against 182 rubles for workers and employees. The value of compensations and benefits from public funds reached 495 rubles per person annually. To further enhance the prosperity of the Soviet people the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee adopted a decision that provided for the formation of agricultural departments within all rural rayon party committees. These departments make it possible for partkoms to stay informed of the situation on farms and at enterprises connected with them. They also work closely with other raykom departments. In cooperation with the organizational affairs departments they endeavor to correctly place cadres in production and increase the vanguard role of communists. With the propagit departments they're involved in the political education of rural communists, organizing socialist competition, and disseminating the best experience. They also help the soviets of rayon agroindustrial unions to determine the basic utilization of their forces and the most productive work methods. Without duplicating the activities of soviets rural raykoms act to fortify these unions with skilled specialists and establish supervision over the execution of their decisions. Now, rural raykoms possess all the potential for providing skilled leadership over the APKs in their regions.

#### Economics

#### GEOLOGY MINISTER PROMOTES EXPLOITATION OF UNDERGROUND WATER SOURCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by H. Tolaganov, UzSSR Minister of Geology, titled "Treasure Seekers in Pursuit." The article is published in conjunction with Soviet Geologists Day. Tolaganov notes that since the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan ministry geologists have opened 32 producing oil and gas wells and handed over another 78 for industrial exploitation. In 1983 the ministry peaked its production plan and its plans for development of copper and feldspar resources. Two oil and gas wells were opened and deposits of both metallic and nonmetallic minerals were explored. Tolaganov stresses the importance of underground water sources for Uzbekistan's economy. Presently, nearly all cities and large population points are supplied with water. Over 70 underground water sources usable for agriculture and pastures have been explored. Each day 18 million cubic meters water is drawn up from underground sources for use in the economy. Unfortunately, underground sources are not located proportionately in the areas of the republic where they're most needed. Due to the creation of large reservoirs and the regulation of rivers and canals freshwater sources, already few, are diminishing in Karakalpakistan, and the Bukhara, Khorezm, and Syrdarya Oblasts. Tolaganov thinks it is possible to solve this problem by increasing the utilization of underground water and building a large pipe canal. There is an increasing shortage of water on the lower reaches of the Amudarya and Zarafshan Rivers in Karakalpakistan and Khorezm Oblast. Moreover, only runoff water from snow flows into these rivers in winter and spring. Underground pipes are needed to provide those areas with fresh water. Tolaganov also emphasizes that unless sufficient attention is paid to the pollution of underground water sources by industrial and field runoff waters, to combatting the inefficient use of water, and to switching industrial enterprises over to the use of waste water, the problem of improving water supply in the republic cannot be solved.



## STEPS TO COMBAT STEPPE ENCROACHMENT ON ARAL SEA, DELTA PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word report from UzTAG titled "Protective Afforestation of the Amu." The report states that more than half a million hectares of fertile land on the shores of the Aral Sea and the delta of the Amudarya are threatened by the encroachment of steppe sands. Moreover, the level of the Aral Sea continues to drop, the area temperature is increasingly hot, and the soil is turning poor and saline. Trees are already being planted on the north shore of the Aral to protect it from encroaching sands. Specialists of the Central Asian Irrigation Scientific Research Institute have produced a scheme for diverting to the delta drainage water from the southern region of Karakalpakistan and river collector water from Khorezm Oblast and Tashavuz Oblast in Turkmenistan. After the chemicals are removed from this water, whose total volume could reach 3.5-4.0 cubic kilometers, it could be used for agricultural purposes, regulating the level of the Aral Sea, and ensuring that the delta land doesn't dry up. The plan provides for agricultural and fishing interests to utilize water from Sudoch'ye Lake in the northwest area of the delta and from Karatereng Lake on the edge of the Kyzylkum. According to specialists the slightly mineralized water of these lakes is usable for irrigation of rice and other crops and for fish farming. The specialists also recommend building a freshwater reservoir in Davudkul where 500 million cubic meters water could be collected for various economic uses.

## MUBARAK GAS REFINERY EXPANDS CAPABILITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 April 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word article by newspaper correspondents N. Sa'dullayev and M. Karomov titled "Lively Days." The authors state that the Mubarak Gas Refinery in the Karshi Steppe produces 15.5-16.0 billion cubic meters gas and 250,000-300,000 tons sulphur annually. Because the country needs more energy and mineral fertilizer the Mubarak Complex is increasing its production volume to reach the goal of 20-25 billion cubic meters gas and 464,000 tons sulphur annually in 1986. Construction of the fourth section of the plant is being accelerated for completion this year by collectives of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the "Mubarakgazpromstroy" Trust. However, some suppliers of construction materials and equipment are slack. For example, "Uzstroyindustriya" organizations don't supply consistently reinforced concrete items, which seriously hampers the rate and quality of construction. Similarly, construction of the thermal energy complex, extremely vital to the plant, is way behind. Plans call for the "Uzbekgidroenergostroy" Trust to complete the first turbine aggregate in the last quarter of this year, the second aggregate in 1985, and the third in 1987. If work continues at the present rate this schedule can't be met.

## SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHS HELP LOCATE GAS DEPOSITS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "With the Help of Pictures Taken From Space." The report states that specialists of the Geology and Geophysics Institute of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences were able to correctly determine the location of a gas deposit at one of the fields of the Bukhara-Gazli Oil

and Gas Division by studying photographs of earth taken from a satellite. Prof Dr Oleg Borisov, director of the institute's regional and dynamic geology department, says that a map of Central Asian land masses has been produced on the basis of these photographs.

#### FIGURES ON MACHINE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word "Facts and Figures" box accompanying articles on Uzbekistan's machine construction industry, and containing the following figures: dozens of enterprises were created in the republic in the first five-year plan; over 100 enterprises were evacuated to Uzbekistan from around the country during World War II; the first steel was rolled at Bekabad Metallurgy Plant in March 1944; today republic industry produces a volume of goods equivalent to all those produced in 1924 in approximately two days and to those produced in 1940 in 20 days; the volume of industrial production has increased by 428 times over 1922; now, republic machine construction enterprises turn out 90 tractors and 40 cotton harvesters daily; "Tashsel'mash" Plant has produced over 200,000 harvesters to date; "Tashkent Tractor Plant" has produced over 100,000 tractors so far.

#### LOSS OF WORKTIME AT TASHKENT RAILROAD DEPOT INVESTIGATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by M. Khojakhonov, Tashkent Transport Procurator, and newspaper special correspondent N. Alimov titled "Gold Minutes." The authors investigated loss of worktime and labor violations at enterprises and organizations of the Tashkent Railroad Depot, and found infractions. Whereas 48 people violated discipline at this station in 1982 this number reached 72 people in 1983. Although serious efforts were made in 1983 to combat absenteeism, drunkenness, and minor hooliganism, these were insufficient. In particular, the depot's comrade court does not review cases promptly or place discipline violators and drunkards under community influence.

#### REPORT ON GAZLI QUAKE DAMAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by newspaper correspondent H. Qodirov titled "More Powerful Than a Storm." Qodirov reports that since the 20 March earthquake at Gazli life in the city and surrounding area is returning to normal, despite continuing shocks. Unfortunately, builders can't begin reconstruction due to uncertainty, and a number of the still-standing concrete or brick buildings are not safe to live in. Presently, over 200 gas wells have been repaired and started up again, and work on the remaining 30 or so is nearing completion. This work is being carried out by "Gazlineftgazdobicha" Production Administration in cooperation with specialists from the USSR Ministries of the Gas Industry and the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, as well as with colleagues from Moscow, Krasnodarsk and Bryansk. The Gazli quake also considerably damaged houses, schools, and farm buildings in Kagan Rayon. Dozens of families moved to tents and trailers, and mobile services were transported into the area.

## GAZLI CHILDREN SENT TO SUMMER CAMPS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 April 1984 carries on page a 300-word report titled "Gazli Children in Tashkent." The report states that the Bukhara train arrived in Tashkent carrying 700 children and their teachers from earthquake-stricken Gazli. They were taken to a camp in Tashkent Oblast for vacation and study. This summer 2,500 Gazli children will stay in summer camps in the Soviet Union. By special order of the All-Union Central Council of Labor Unions 10 million rubles have been allocated to pay for care of the children of Namangan and Bukhara Oblasts.

## REPUBLIC FAILS TO MEET EGG, MILK PRODUCTION PLANS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 April 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "New Stage of Elevation." The editorial states that the republic meat production plan for first quarter 1984 was carried out ahead of schedule, with farms in Tashkent, Khorezm, Namangan, and Karakalpak Oblasts reaching the highest marks. However, some farms are slaughtering thin cattle, sheep, and pigs for meat, with the result that the number of stock is declining. For example a collective farm in Bulungur Rayon delivered cattle for slaughter whose live weights never exceeded 250 kilograms. Such practises to enormous harm to the economy. The republic failed to meet its milk production plan for first quarter 1984, with Bukhara and Kashkadarya Oblasts especially in arrears. Despite the existence of all conditions necessary for the development of the poultry sector problems continue to surface in this area. Navoi and Samarkand Oblasts and the Uzbekistan "Ptitseprom" organization failed to meet their egg production assignments for the first quarter. The editorial demands that soviets of agroindustrial unions take steps to prevent a repetition of these shortcomings and that party organizations assist these soviets in finding new reserves and raising the responsibility of cadres for plans and socialist obligations.

## Social and Cultural Affairs

## HOLY MONUMENTS INTACT AFTER GAZLI QUAKE; EXPLANATION OFFERED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 13 April 1984 carries on page 8 a 1,000-word article by newspaper special correspondent Nusrat Rahmatov titled "Be Still, Earth!, Be Still!" Rahmatov notes that the earthquake that struck Gazli on 20 March had a 200 kilometer radius of power in the region. Yet, not a single brick toppled from the 50 meter high Babkent Minaret or the Minorai Kalon in Bukhara. On the other hand, old homes and walls built from local brick collapsed, multistoried buildings and apartment houses were damaged, and the 10-story Bukhara Hotel and the walls of the Kokaldash Medresseh cracked. Gazli itself was devastated. The walls of every administration building collapsed. The single-storied post office was turned into a dump truck of construction waste. Only the back wall of the movie theater is standing. The polyclinic, wedding house, salon, and numerous other trades are now in tents or trailers. Schools and kindergartens were demolished. Some people fear that the earthquakes at Gazli are connected to the underground excavation of gas. Experts do not agree. According to them, the epicenter is located



20 kilometers below the surface, whereas gas wells start at about 100 meters and go down to 2,000 meters. Moreover, gas and oil are not excavated at Pap and Dzhizak, sites of recent earthquakes. Because the earth shook vertically at Gazli and horizontally at Bukhara experts consider the quake activity to be connected to the location of underground water. People have noticed the lack of damage to tall minarets, to the Ismail Samanly tomb, and to hundreds of gravestones, tombs, minarets, and mosques. Rahmatov cautions against drawing a one-sided conclusion from this. Most buildings constructed in the past were either destroyed or severely damaged. Prof Q. Abdurashidov, an expert from Tashkent Polytech Institute, recently visited Gazli to examine structural factors in buildings. Abdurashidov explained to Rahmatov that the masters of old took into consideration the earth tremors and quakes of the area, and built the foundations of such structures as minarets deeply into ground. Moreover, recent research shows that builders mixed eggs and camel milk into their mortar which increased its strength.

#### REPUBLIC KOMSOMOL MEETING ON RUSSIAN STUDY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Language of Friendship and Fraternity." The report states that fully equipped Russian language labs have now been set up in all vuzes in Khorezm Oblast. Internationalist friendship clubs have been formed in many schools. These and other developments were described in just completed republic-level sociopolitical discussions held in Urgench on the theme "Russian -- Language of Friendship and Fraternity." The discussions were held through the initiative of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee and Khorezm Oblast Komsomol Committee. Participants included secretaries of republic oblast and city komsomol committees, lecturers and propagandists, and war veterans. They discussed tasks facing komsomol and public organizations in the area of developing Russian language study among young people.

#### IRREGULARITIES UNCOVERED AT REPUBLIC DRUG ADMINISTRATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 April 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article under the "At the UzSSR People's Control Committee" rubric titled "When Demandingness is Forgotten." The article reports the results of the PCC's investigation of the Main Administration for Supply of Drugs, Medicines, and Medical Supplies of the UzSSR Ministry of Health. It was found that health establishments are not being adequately supplied with a variety of necessary drugs, and regulations concerning the use and distribution of drugs are being broken. The main pharmaceutical warehouse of the ministry doesn't distribute drugs promptly, resulting in the disruption of supplies, particularly to rural medical stations, where some 30-50 drugs are in extreme shortage. Numerous necessary drugs can't be found or are in short supply at republic pharmacies. Some pharmacies and sanitation and hygiene stores hide certain medical supplies and drugs, though in many such cases adequate quantities are available in warehouses. Some doctors write prescriptions for drugs in very short supply because of weak communication between them and pharmacies. This results in patients spending far too much time in search of such drugs. In addition, there are a number of shortcomings in the use of drugs at health facilities. In some cases doctors do not provide the treatment they should and patients are required



to seek help "in outlying districts." The supply of drugs to Tashkent City pharmacies and medical establishments is grossly inadequate. City pharmacy administration leaders are to blame for irregularities in distribution and for the failure to organize a central information bureau. Such shortcomings are especially acute in Syrdarya, Tashkent, and Andizhan Oblasts, where substandard sanitary and hygienic conditions at pharmacies were also noted. The PCC drew the attention of the Ministry of Health to the results of its investigation. S. Abdurazzoqov, Chief of the Tashkent City Pharmacy Administration, was removed from his post, and fines, reprimands, and other actions were taken against health officials of Tashkent, Andizhan, and Syrdarya Oblasts.

#### JAUNDICE SYMPTOMS, PREVENTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 April 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Prof Dr of Medicine V. Majidov titled "Watch Out For This Disease!" Majidov informs readers that jaundice is a very contagious disease caused by a virus that can be transmitted through dishware, toys, towels, bedding, unwashed produce, and flues. He describes the symptoms in some detail, and regrets that some people don't go to the hospital or consult a doctor when they contact the disease. When a family member does get jaundice other members should be kept under medical supervision for 45 days, children should get an injection of gammaglobulin, and the house should be thoroughly disinfected. Majidov states that strict observance of personal hygiene is the most important factor in preventing jaundice.

#### CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Prof Dr of Medicine O. Mahmudov, Rector of the Tashkent State Medical Institute, titled "Children's Health Is the Future's Wealth." The article is published in conjunction with World Health Day, and consists of a survey of republic health care for children. From the point-of-view of the number of pediatricians and hospital beds for children Uzbekistan is rather substantially ahead of Great Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, the United States, and other developed capitalist countries. Specialists are trained at the Central Asian Pediatrics Institute and at various medical schools. The number of polyclinic facilities approaches 1,000, and of hospital beds for children 50,000. Specialists in 25 areas are available in hospitals and in 8-16 areas at children's clinics. Reanimation and intensive therapy sections have been opened in all large children's hospitals. Brigades specialized in providing emergency medical aid to children have been formed in all cities. In rural dispensaries the position of pediatrician has been added. At obstetrician stations the position of nurse for helping children under one year old has been funded from collective farm funds. The Uzbekistan Pediatrics Institute has formed a treatment and diagnostic group for both mother and child, the first of its kind in the country. There are now 48 children's sanatoriums at pediatric treatment and prevention establishments. Efforts are also being made to provide women with all the necessary sanitary and hygienic information for childbirth and rearing.

## ATHEISM RUBRIC OPENS WITH CRITIQUE OF RELIGIOUS MIRACLES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Prof Dr of Philosophy A. Abdusamedov under the "Atheist's Corner" rubric titled "Religious 'Miracles' and Scientific Insights." A preface states by request of readers the newspaper will publish under the present rubric a series of articles about scientific and technological achievements and the untenability of vestiges of the past and religious views still held by some people. Abdusamedov states that religion, in opposition to science, teaches that events in social history and natural phenomena arise through the will of God and not through objective laws of development, and that fortune tellers can consult with supernatural forces to predict phenomena and events. Today, "miracleworkers" are on the rise especially in the capitalist world. There are close to 90,000 in the United States and 40,000 in France. In England they publish a magazine called "Prophecy." Ruling classes in the capitalist world promote and support these "miracleworkers" because they divert workers away from the struggle against their exploiters and social injustice. To strengthen belief in God clericals make wide use of "prophesying" and "miracles." Belief in religious "miracles" shows up in numerous religions, and plays a particularly large role in Islam, because most religious tenets on Islam are events of the past told in religious stores. Religious "miracles" are tricks and frauds which are interpreted as the will of Allah so that people will tie their fate to God. Abdusamedov concludes that the entire experience of scientific insight is foreign to such religious views and exposes the emptiness of religious "miracles."

## FOLK HEALERS PORTRAYED AS QUACKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 27 April 1984 carries on page 5 a 600-word article by Ubay Aminov titled "Nail in the Patient's Head..." In this contribution to the newspaper's debate on the benefits of folk healing Aminov recounts several anecdotes from his earlier career as a doctor. Born into the family of a folk healer Aminov helped his father collect and prepare herbs, but himself went on to university. Half a year after his father died a man visited Aminov, saying he had been his father's disciple and now did healing in Fergana Valley. The week before a man had asked the healer to come to his home because his wife was sick, crying that it was like a nail had been driven into her head and her brain. The healer looked her over, immediately saw a tack stuck in her scalp, took it out without her noticing it, and put it in his pocket. She told the healer that if he saved her she'd give him two sheep. The healer tied a scarf around her eyes and head, and began to pray. He took the tack from his pocket, hid it in the scarf, and then produced it, saying "Here is your nail." The woman thanked him profusely and gave him the sheep. Aminov also recalls the time, years later, when he was a pharmacy director in Kokand. One day an official called him into an office and asked him to determine which drugs and herbs a famous Kokand healer used, because the healer had killed a young pregnant woman. Aminov went to the healer, got samples, analyzed them, and then asked the healer what the special ingredient was. The healer said it was arsenic, a few grams of which had been left to him by his master for use on anemic, weak patients. He'd given it to the young pregnant woman because she said her head was dizzy, eyes achy, and body weak. Aminov disagrees with those who feel that the experience of folk healers should be studied, since they have no scientific basis.

## UZBEK LINGUISTICS GREAT COMMEMORATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by Candidate of Philology B. Bafoyev, senior scientific associate at the Pushkin Language and Literature Institute, titled "Multi-facted Creativity." The article is published to observe the 80th anniversary of the date of birth of Aleksandr Borovkov (1904-1962). During his career Borovkov published nearly 100 articles, textbooks, dictionaries, and other works on all aspects of Uzbek, Uigur and Karakalpak. From 1935 to 1960 he was the leading authority and compiler of dictionaries, work that culminated in the standard "Uzbek-Russian Dictionary" of 1959. He was a key researcher of Old Uzbek philology, dialectology, and orthographical problems. Borovkov authored an Uzbek grammar for secondary schools that was reprinted every year from 1943 to 1969. In addition, he trained many representatives of local nationalities to be linguists of their own languages, and a number of them still teach Uzbek philology in republic vuzes.

## WRITERS UNION FORMS COMMISSION FOR NEW RITUALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 30 April 1984 carries on page 7 a 400-word item titled "At the UzSSR Union of Writers." The item reports that the regular meeting of the secretariat of the Uzbek Writers Union was held, and its First Secretary Sarvar Azimov spoke on urgent tasks facing writers in the area of implementing the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The secretariat discussed the question of preparations for the 40th anniversary of World War II Victory Day, and stressed that the younger generation must be educated in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The secretariat also approved the formation of a special commission for dealing with the problem of developing new Soviet rituals and holidays and making them part of workers' lives. The commission will be chaired by the writer Khamid Ghulom.

## CENSORED WRITER MAMADALI MAHMUDOV PUBLISHED AGAIN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 20 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word group of brief prose pieces by Mamadali Mahmudov [Whose novel "Immortal Cliffs" was censored in early 1982] titled "Buds." The translation of one of these pieces, which are naturalistic in setting, legendary in tone, and laconic in expression, follows:

"How long has this spring been bubbling?"

"Who knows?"

"What glorious ancestor drank from this spring?"

"Who knows?"

"Then why is it called Muqaddasbuloq ("Sacred Spring")?"

"Who knows?"

"People make pilgrimages here, is that why it's sacred?"

"Who knows?"

"It gives life to people, to the earth, is that why it's sacred?"

"Who knows?"

"It's said there are emeralds under it, is that why it's sacred?"

"Ah! Is that so? That should be investigated!"

"At a sacred spring?!"

...

He spoke to a miner...

"We'll go equal!" he said.

"Fine," he said.

They blew it up...

The night was pitch dark.

#### PURGED WRITER ABDULLA QODIRIY COMMEMORATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OXBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Cand of Philology Sh. Roziyev titled "Powerful Influence." The article appears in conjunction with the 90th anniversary of the birthdate of the Uzbek novelist Abdulla Qodiriy (1894-?1940). Roziyev stresses that Qodiriy's works had a wide and positive influence not only on Uzbek contemporaries but also on all Central Asian writers, and cites the Turkmen authors B. Kerboboyev and Kh. Deryayev, the Kazakh M. Avezov, and the Tajik J. Ikromiy. Roziyev reviews translations of Qodiriy's novels "Days Past" and "Scorpion from the Pulpit" into Tajik in 1935 and into Russian, Kazak, Tatar, Turkmen, Latvian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Azeri, and other languages beginning in 1948. Now, Orno Specht has translated "Days Past" into German from the Russian translation, which is further proof of its immortality.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Cand of Philology Ahmad Aliyev titled "Committed to Eternity." Aliyev discusses some of the themes in Abdulla Qodiriy's novels, and concludes that the value of his heritage grows with the passing of the years: "His morally unimpeachable, honest, pure, and bold characters are a model, and his populist works are a constant companion for us."



## SCHOOLS SHOULD TEACH ARCHEOLOGY, ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 28 January 1984, p 3

[B. Boborahmatov (Teacher of School imeni V. N. Tereshkova, Kukdalinskiy Rayon), "Let's Thoroughly Learn History"]

The history of our forefathers and their achievements are themselves a school for youth. This is because our forefathers left all the riches they had achieved in all fields as a heritage for us. The process of searching for them in the treasure house of history and studying them is still continuing.

Young people are enjoying the achievements of our forefathers' knowledge, cultural life and literature by looking to history. They are acquiring ideas about their living conditions and surroundings.

The statement in the [school reform] project that "8th-11th grade pupils shall be given the opportunity to more thoroughly learn certain subjects of their choice of the physics-mathematics, chemistry-biology and social sciences-humanities cycles through the help of elective courses encouraged me to offer an important proposal dear to my heart. There should be special outside of class lessons organized for study of ancient inscriptions and archeological sources.

After all, a person about to study his people's history and cultural treasures cannot master them without knowing the writing of that time. From this perspective, this is a problem which needs to be resolved.

## ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 January 1984 carries on p 2 a 2300-word article under the rubric "The Russian Language -- Our Second Mother Tongue." The article consists of a round table discussion organized by the newspapers YOSH LENINCHI and KOMSOMOLETS UZBEKISTANA dedicated to questions of Russian language instruction in Uzbek schools. Participating in the discussion were Head of the Republic Educational-Methodology Cabinet of the UzSSR Ministry of Education Mamlakat Bekjonova; Head of the Kafedra of Russian Linguistics at the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute Dr. of Pedagogical Sciences Minorvar Tokhtakhojayeva; Head of the UzSSR Ministry of Education Central Institute of Raising Teacher Qualifications and Retraining Liudmilla Langer; Head of the Academic Affairs Department of the Republic Specialized Boarding School San"at Islombekova; Editor-in-Chief of the journal RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V UZBEKSKOY SHKOLE (Russian Language and Literature in the Uzbek School) Ahmadjon Dolimov; Russian language teacher of Alatskiy Rayon Secondary School imeni Furqat, Laureat of the Komsomol Prize Ra"no Karimova; Russian language teacher of Nukus city Secondary School No 5, Laureat of the Komsomol Prize Aleksandr Medetov; and teacher of Payaryyskiy Rayon Specialized Boarding School No 14, Laureat of the Komsomol Prize Yuriy Kriuchkov.

Bekjonova begins the discussion by pointing out that the real task of Russian language instruction is to truly make Russian the second native language of every graduate of the national [milliy] schools. Islambekov mentions that today

there are 14 boarding schools in the republic with enriched Russian instruction. Students for her school are taken from all over the republic, mainly from worker and kolkhoz families. In the primary school, drawing, labor and physical education lessons are conducted in Russian. In the 6th and 7th grades, physics and chemistry are taught in Russian, and beginning in the 9th grade, everything is taught in Russian. "But this doesn't mean that the children begin to forget their native language -- not at all: instruction is conducted equally in Uzbek as well as Russian, and this creates certain difficulties for the teachers; but if the teacher is enthusiastic and has a creative attitude toward the job, then he understands these difficulties as necessary ones."

Bekjonova claims that schools with enriched Russian programs enjoy a great popularity in the republic, and often they exceed their norms for admissions. Many letters come to the Ministry asking that more such schools be opened. The Ministry is enlarging the network of schools of the mixed type, with instruction in both Russian and Uzbek. In 1982, the perfected curricula for schools with enriched Russian instruction were adopted; it is planned to have special textbooks for all classes by the end of 1987.

Kriuchkov says that his school has many children from remote kishlaks who do not know Russian; therefore it is "very difficult" to work with them in the primary grades. Moreover, unlike at the Tashkent boarding school, at Kriuchkov's school only certain teachers speak Russian. Although according to the statute all classes are supposed to be taught in Russian beginning in the 9th grade, because of the shortage of cadre, only certain topics are actually conducted in Russian, as well as the entire history course. Most of the teachers in the school completed their education in Uzbek. Kriuchkov adds that the boarding school had its first graduating class in 1980, and it is hoped that its members will, after finishing pedagogical higher educational institutions, come back to teach. At a recent open meeting of the pedagogical council of Kriuchkov's school, one of the pupils proposed speaking Russian among themselves, and even trying to answer in Russian to teachers who address them in Uzbek. This was supported by all the teachers. "That way it will be easier for everyone to learn to speak Russian together."

Langer notes that many teachers do not know how to use equipment which is available. Therefore her institute has introduced lessons on using equipment into its curriculum. On the other hand, Kariomova, who herself completed Belgorod Pedagogical Institute but has now been working for 4 years in her native kishlak, complains that not only is the teaching load heavy (because her school has only 2 Russian language teachers), but her school lacks equipment and visual aids. Methodological materials don't arrive, and the school and rayon libraries have too few good children's books in Russian. Medetov says the same problems exist in Nukus. Even though his school is in the capital of the Karakalpak ASSR, it has no language lab.

In her concluding remarks, Tokhtakhojayeva notes that in addition to the 14 pedagogical institutes and 3 universities in the republic where the specialty of Russian language and literature teacher is available, many future Russian language and literature teachers study in other republics. At the beginning of this school year, 900 graduates left for study in pedagogical institutes of the RSFSR.

## ESPERANTO GAINING IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 13 January 1984 carries on p 4 a 700 word article by V. Nasriddinova titled "Esperanto in Uzbekistan." The article traces the development of Esperanto study in Uzbekistan and the use of the language by residents of Uzbekistan to promote international peace. Nasriddinova notes that the Soviet Esperantists Association under the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries directs the Esperanto movement for the USSR. Study of the language in Uzbekistan [sic] is said to have begun in 1909, and then increased significantly after the coming of Soviet power. In the mid 1950's, the Esperanto movement in Uzbekistan reached a new stage. Qualified specialists read a series of lectures about the language in the central lecture hall of the Bilim (Knowledge) Society. Following this, courses to study Esperanto were organized. Today the Uzbekistan Esperanto Commission corresponds with over 300 people. These people are sent materials reflecting Uzbekistan's achievements in various fields. Poems by such Uzbek poets as Navoi and H. Olimjon have been published in an Esperanto journal. UzSSR Esperantists participate in All-Union and world conferences, including those held in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, and GDR and Sweden. The number of Esperantists in the UzSSR is increasingly yearly. Nasriddinova notes that the Esperanto International Friendship Club has been organized in Samarkand, and there is an Esperanto section in a club of creative youth in Navoi. In August, 1981, the Esperanto Commission and the Tashkent Esperanto Club, with the help of the UzSSR Committee of Youth Organizations, organized an All-Union Esperanto camp. Over 300 Esperantists from 71 cities in the USSR participated in organizing this camp. Nasriddinova reports that an Esperanto club at Tashkent's Vocational Education Institute No 4 corresponds with the Optimist Esperanto Club in the city of Beaverton (USA).

## International

### HOMELAND SOCIETY HEAD INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 27 April 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,700-word newspaper interview with Ramz Bobojon, Laureat of the USSR State Prize and Chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbekistan Homeland Society, titled "Your Mother Country Is Your Gold Cradle." Bobojonov states that the goal of the Homeland Society is to establish and conduct relations with compatriots who, for various reasons, spend their lives in foreign lands. These compatriots belong to different social groups and hold different world views and ideologies, but most of them miss the country where they or their fathers were born. The Homeland Society tries to ease their longing and keep them informed of Uzbekistan's social, cultural, and economic achievements. Beside various other methods and techniques of implementing its program the Homeland Society publishes a newspaper OYDIN and operates a radio station VATANDOSH through which compatriots abroad may stay abreast of developments. In addition, the Homeland Society publishes each year a series of booklets which familiarize compatriots with outstanding works by Uzbek writers and with Uzbekistan and its people. Compatriots send samples of their work to the society which publishes them in OYDIN or broadcasts them over VATANDOSH. A collection of their poetry titled "Sening sha'ningga, olkam!" ("In Your Honor, My Region!")



was published by the society, and received warm reviews by the HEVOD and YULDUZ newspapers printed in the United States. It included a poem by Ergash Uchgun, who lives in America. Compatriots abroad have formed a few centers and societies; for example, "The Cultural Society of Turkestani Patriots in West Germany" includes most compatriots living in that country, and "The Mutual Assistance Society for Turkestanis in America" serves those in the United States. The Homeland Society maintains relations with these organizations, and conducts them on an equal basis without interference in one another's internal affairs.

Compatriots abroad who are friendly and open to Soviet Uzbekistan are in the majority. Although their world views differ they have feelings of homeland, mother soil, and childhood which link them to Uzbekistan. Bobojon recalls that on one of his trips to America he stayed in the home of a compatriot, who showed him a handful of dirt sent to him by relatives in Uzbekistan. His children were to sprinkle the dirt over his grave. Such compatriots still have a spiritual bond to their homeland. But, there is another kind of compatriot who soils the name of compatriot, who views the prosperous life of Soviet Uzbeks through dark glasses, and who rains slander on the Soviet Union. Such compatriots seek to distort the Leninist ideas of the friendship of peoples and internationalism, and to spread dissension among nationalities in order to drive a wedge between them. Such compatriots sell out their native lands and their parents and relatives to various spy agencies, including the CIA, and to Voice of America and Radio Liberty.

#### AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUPS NAMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 April 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word commentary by O. Zohidov in the world news section titled "Toward a Bright Future." The article is published in connection with the 6th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan. Zohidov recalls that dozens and then hundreds of Afghan patriots took up the revolutionary standard of men like Mirakbar Khaybar, who died during the fight for freedom in the reactionary years of Nodirshah's reign. Leaders such as Nurmuhammad Taraki and Babrak Karmal united the working masses, strengthened party ranks, and correctly oriented the revolutionary struggle until victory was gained. Following victory, the government began to implement its program for equal rights, the democratization of society, improvement of living standards, and elimination of illiteracy and unemployment, and also freed some 13,000 Afghan prisoners. Special attention was paid to the southern regions of Afghanistan where Pushtu tribes nomadized, but also to the Uzbeks and Turkmen of the northern provinces, whose cultural benefits included the publication of the newspapers YULDUZ and GURASH. However, the exploitative classes, deprived of their privileged position, wouldn't let it lie. A struggle arose against the program being implemented by the government of the young republic. Now, counterrevolutionary groups and organizations have formed, with headquarters in Pakistan, including the "Akhvolun Muslimin" (Muslim Brothers), "Khezbi Islomi Afghoniston" (Afghan Islamic Party), and the "Haraqati Inqilobi Islomiya Afghoniston" (Afghan Islamic Revolutionary Movement). Basmachi groups are trained by imperialist circles and sent into the ADR, where they operate under religious slogans, but are subject to the bidding of the American Central Intelligence Agency and the British Secret Intelligence Service. In its turn, China supports the counterrevolutionary groups "Shulaya Jovud" (Eternal Flame) and the nationalist "Tsitamimli."



## AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTION DEPICTED AS SERIOUS FOE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 April 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word commentary in the world news section by A. Tokhtasinov titled "Years of Fighting and Building." The article is published in connection with the 6th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan. Tokhtasinov notes that the people's government of Afghanistan is improving living standards and the social security system, building housing, providing free medical services, opening schools and special courses for eradicating illiteracy, and strengthening its prestige in the provinces. The armed forces, security organs, and police are getting stronger, and the ranks of volunteer detachments helping soldiers defend the revolution against counterrevolutionary bands are growing. Still, the undeclared war by imperialist and international reactionary forces against the ADR creates enormous difficulties. Due to their interference a true war is going on in Afghanistan. Basmachi groups have been armed and sent into the territory of the sovereign state with the goal of overthrowing the regime. It's no secret that the United States, Pakistan, and various other countries are taking part in this war. Basmachi chiefs make no attempt to conceal their contacts with leadership circles in the West and in neighboring countries. Agents in Washington and other capitals give money and weapons to individuals who fight their own people and call themselves "freedom fighters." Their criminal attacks are causing great damage to the national economy. The peaceful population of cities and villages suffers greatly, which is why they help the revolutionary government fight the subversives. Try as they may Afghanistan's enemies cannot reverse the revolutionary process. The social basis of the revolution is constantly expanding. The National Homeland Front has been formed and is firmly binding patriotic forces. The Afghan Revolution is widely supported in the international arena. With the truly international help of the USSR the ADR is developing relations with socialist countries and developing states.

## ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 27 April 1984 carries on page 7 a 600-word commentary by N. Muhammadiyev titled "On the Path of a New Life." The commentary is published in conjunction with the 6th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan. Muhammadiyev points out that building a new society is never easy, nor is it in Afghanistan. Large landowners stripped of their holdings due to the revolution, reactionary clericals, and members of the bourgeoisie have become open enemies. They kill the true children of the people and hamper the work of state organizations. Enemies of the people's government receive special training in Pakistan and Iran. At special centers American and Pakistani military specialists teach them how to murder people and burn down state buildings, schools, hospitals, and mosques. The bourgeois press calls them true patriots. President Reagan has voiced his support of them in a February speech, and President Zia-ul-Haq has called the Afghan counterrevolutionaries heroic fighters for Islam. In fact, their actions are contrary to Islam, because they kill innocent people, burn mosques and schools, and spread lies and slander about the people's government. These enemies have formed a number of parties and groups, such as the "Jamiyati islomiye Afghoniston" (Afghan Islamic Society) led by Rabboniy and the Hezbe Islomiye Afghoniston" (Afghan Islamic Party) led by Gulbuddin. They publish newspapers and tracts in Pakistan and Iran, and try to distribute them on Afghan territory.

However, all the efforts of the counterrevolution come to nothing because of the iron will of the people. New industrial enterprises are being built, cooperative farms formed, and schools opened. Because Afghanistan has no sea access it must use passages through neighboring countries. Basic foreign trade ties are being carried out through Pakistan in the south and Hairaton on the Amudarya in the north. The Soviet Union is Afghanistan's basic trade partner, and since the building of the bridge across the Amudarya it has expanded trade ties with other socialist countries and with West Germany, England, and Japan. This development dashes the hopes of enemies who seek to ruin the country's economy. The Pashtus, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Turkmen, Beluchis, Charaimaks, Nuristanis, and other nationalities and subnationalities of Afghanistan who were deprived of rights prior to the revolution have progressed considerably, and many now have national schools and newspapers in their own languages. The Afghan People's Democratic Party, headed by Babrak Karmal, is leading the work of building a new society, with the support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and freedom-loving forces of the world.

#### AFGHANISTAN PROGRESS STRESSED ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 April 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word commentary in the world news section by Prof Dr of Philology A. Abduazizov titled "In the Homeland of the April Revolution." The article appears in conjunction with the 6th anniversary of the Afghan Revolution, proclaimed a national holiday. Abduazizov notes that Uzbek workers participated in a week of solidarity with the Afghan people. Muhammad Nasim Joya, Chief Consul of Afghanistan's Consulate in Tashkent, held a reception in connection with the holiday, and also a press conference to speak about the constructive work and the fight against imperialist and reactionary forces in Afghanistan. The fight is being waged to ensure that the various nationalities, subnationalities, and tribes in Afghanistan have equal rights and can rebuild the country. Counterrevolutionary forces, aided by U.S. imperialists and the governments of Pakistan and Egypt, continue to hamper these goals by attacks against the Afghan government and people. Nonetheless, strides are being made in the socioeconomic fields. Nearly 90 percent of the Afghan population is engaged in agriculture, yet they farm only 4.5 million hectares of land. The remainder can't be worked due to the mountainous terrain and the shortage of water. The Jalalabad irrigation complex built with Soviet aid helped alleviate this problem and made it possible to form mechanized farms. Thus far over 300,000 Afghan farmers have been given land, and 1,500 agricultural cooperatives have been formed. From March 1982 to March 1983 water was brought to 224,000 hectares of virgin soil. The government is also paying great attention to developing industry. In 1983 large state enterprises accounted for 70 percent of the goods produced in the country. The "Spinzar" Plant in Kunduz Province is overfulfilling its cotton cleaning, oil and soap production plan. In last five years the production of electric energy increased 33 percent, natural gas 10 percent, cement 11 percent, and textiles 6 percent. Several oil and gas wells have been found on the territory of eastern Afghanistan. Today, the ADR not only uses its gas in industry, but also exports it, primarily to the Soviet Union. With the help of Soviet specialists thousands of kilometers of asphalt road are being laid. The government is also placing great emphasis on the eradication of illiteracy, and has now formed 60,000 literacy courses in which more than a million Afghans study.

#### AFGHAN POETRY DEDICATED TO PEACE THEME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 27 April 1984 carries on page 7 a 900-word article by Candidate of Philology Hasan Qudratullayev titled "Build a Beautiful World!" The article is published in conjunction with the 6th anniversary of the April Revolutionary in Afghanistan. Qudratullayev surveys and cites verses by the Afghan poets Boruq Safely, Abdusalom Osim, and Shafiqa Yorqin, that deal with the theme of peace, the Leninist, peaceloving policies of the Soviet Union, and the Afghan people's struggle for peace.

#### CEMA MEETING ON WATER PURIFICATION IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Clean Water Is the Work of Everyone." The report states that the fourth session of an extraordinary working group of water industry leaders of CEMA countries opened in Tashkent on 10 April to discuss the problem of purifying runoff water from fields, rain, and snow, and increasing its productive utilization. Delegations of specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, are taking part in the session, which will last four days.

#### CEMA MEETING OF COMPUTER SERVICEMEN IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 April 1984 carries on page 1 an UzTAG report titled "Cooperation Is Expanding" that states that a session of the CEMA council of experts who service computer equipment opened in Tashkent on 24 April.

#### INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 13 April 1984 carries on page 7 a 200-word item by Mukhtor Khudoyqulov titled "Polish Author's Meeting with Bibikhonim." Khudoyqulov states that he met the Polish author Jozef Ozga Michalski in 1983 on a visit to Poland, and was told that Michalski had been in Samarkand and written a book titled Przygoda z Bibichanum ("Meeting with Bibikhonim"). In this book the figure Ulugbek looks through a special telescope to see the present time and makes observations on various modern political and moral problems.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent IZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 13 April 1984 carries on page 7 a 100-word item titled "In German." The item states that the "Eilenspiegel" publishing house in the GDR has published a collection of humorous and satirical stories by Soviet writers titled Eine Wanne voll Kaviar ("A Cup of Caviar"). The volume includes stories by Fedor Abramov, Vasiliy Belov, Akhmedkhon Abu-Bakr, Nodar Dumbadze, Vasiliy Shukshin, and the Uzbek satirist Ne"mat Aminov.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 April 1984 carries on page 3 a 100-word report from TASS under the "Uzbekistan and the World" rubric in the world news section titled "Evidence of Shining Successes." The report states that an exhibit of Uzbek decorative arts and crafts opened in the "Aliya" Gallery in Amman, capital of Jordan, in connection with Days of Jordanian-Soviet Friendship.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 April 1984 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "'Pergaman Press' on Display." The report states that the British publisher "Pergaman Press" has opened a display of scientific and technical books in Tashkent. Nearly 300 titles are being shown, including collections in English of articles and speeches by Konstantin Chernenko and other political and state figures.



Economics

PARTY BURO DISCUSSES EKIBASTUZ PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 April 1984 carries on page 1 a 700-word unattributed report on a recent Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Buro Session. Among other things, continuing labor and other difficulties at the Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station were discussed. Several problems were criticized: general labor and cadre stability, failure to bring a "work collective" into being and the resulting failure to fulfill output plans due to "uneven" operations. Also castigated were delayed completion of industrial, consumer, educational-cultural and housing projects -- the delay presumably being connected with the labor problems.

Also discussed at the party buro meeting were on-going efforts to utilize the new water now being brought in by the completed first section of the Great Alma-Ata Canal and ideology issues. In the latter connection, it is suggested that the proper leadership is not being exercised from above to meet the new goals.

EDITORIAL FAULTS EKIBASTUZ ENERGY UNITS ON PRODUCTIVITY, COSTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 April 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial on the need to increase productivity and lower primary production costs to achieve future production increases, particularly in base, i.e. energy and mineral etc., sectors. The editorial, however, faults Ekibastuz energy units not only for failure to make gains, but also for declines in terms of these critical measurements. Also faulted are the "Karagandatsement" Union, the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine and the Gur'yev Chemicals Plant.

GEOLOGY MINISTER LISTS NEW MINERAL DISCOVERIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by KaSSR Minister of Geology S. Shaqabayev summing up the work of republic geological survey. The article is published under the rubric "Today Is Geologists Day."

Shaqabayev notes in particular in his discussion new mineral discoveries in western Kazakhstan, including chrome, oil and gas, with new discoveries of natural gas up sharply in connection with survey along (and under) the Caspian since 1983. Also discussed are new finds of rare metals in central Kazakhstan, of aluminum ore in southern Kazakhstan and new Aktyubinsk Oblast oil and phosphorite. Reserves of phosphorite at Qarataw-Dzhambyl are now, Shaqabayev notes, set at 600 million tons.

## DETERIORATION OF URAL ENDANGERS STURGEON FISHERIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 2,300-word roundtable discussion by Ural Oblast party officials, experts and fisheries industry personnel on the crisis of Ural fisheries and the urgent need to respond to it. The roundtable discussion was recorded by O. Ghabdeshev and is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

The Ural River, an editorial note begins, is rich in fish, over 70 species, and is especially noted for its well-developed sturgeon fisheries (the river produces one-fourth of all Caspian sturgeon taken by Soviet fishermen). But what, it asks, is the condition of the river today and what is being done to protect and increase its valuable fish stocks?

Attempting to answer these questions, Ghabdeshev offers his own views and those of roundtable participants. He finds a river that is by no means yielding the fish that it could (yields could be as much as three times greater, he notes) and is, to all appearances, in drastic decline: water levels are falling (by the year 2000, Ghabdeshev records, uncompensated water use will reach 4.6 cubic kilometers a year, resulting in a drastic reduction of the river's annual flow to 3.7 cubic kilometers); the river's hydrochemical and hydrological regime is deteriorating; pollution is on the rise and climatic change (due to water shortage?) is becoming evident. All of this, Ghabdeshev notes, is adversely affecting fisheries already damaged in times past by the construction of dams and reservoirs on the upper Ural and will ultimately lead to a decline in fisheries output just as an increase is being called for by the Soviet food program.

The participants of the roundtable confirm the trends but seem uncertain about what is to be done.

Although neither he nor roundtable participants deal directly with the problem, Ghabdeshev makes clear that pollution of the Ural, as well as water shortages, are major difficulties (as is the associated mineralization of Ural waters, compounding pollution damage). To clean up, however, he notes, will be very expensive.

## KAZAKH MICROBIOLOGY EXPERIMENTS DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Q. Zhumashev detailing Kazakh microbiology experiments. The article is published under the regular rubric "Amazing Secrets of Science."

Zhumashev begins by looking at the major role of microbes in digesting the plant food consumed by livestock and then turns to an examination of efforts to apply such properties of microbes to other uses, with the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Microbiology and Virusology Scientific Research Institute a major focus of what is being done. Its Livestock Feed Microbiology Laboratory, for example, he notes, is working on growing carbamide enriched potatoes as livestock feed, on curing and preserving livestock feed quality with the aid of microorganisms and upon investigation of microbes having food value. Microbes are also being employed experimentally by the Kazakhs to purify water, remove industrial pollutants, produce methane from wastes for use as fuel and in petroleum production.

## LAW ON RESTORATION OF MINED LANDS IGNORED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by O. Ospanov, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and distinguished KaSSR science figure, and Ye. Zhamalbekov, laboratory chief of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Order of the Red Banner of Labor Soil Research Institute, on the need for better production of KaSSR soil resources and strict fulfillment of the provisions of the KaSSR Soil Law on restoration of mined and otherwise damaged lands. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

The soil, Ospanov and Zhamalbekov begin, is a basis for man's life and, most important, for his agriculture. Including Kazakh animal husbandry. The soil, however, is a limited resource that must be used properly and conserved. And part of this proper use and conservation, Ospanov and Zhamalbekov note, is taking the most product from crop lands while maintaining an agro-technical regime that preserves and enhances soil. As a result of such measures, they continue, plans now call, in the KaSSR, for raising average per hectare yields to 20 centners.

However, Ospanov and Zhamalbekov record, yields have not yet exceeded 11-12 centners per hectare. One reason why, they suggest, is an almost complete failure on the part of mining, construction and other agencies to adhere to the provisions of the KaSSR land law on the restoration of land that has been mined or otherwise disturbed by non-agricultural economic activity and on the part of supervising agencies and the courts to enforce them. As a result, there is now some 200,000 hectares of lands damaged by mining and similar economic use in the republic and of this total 100,000 hectares are derelict lands where mining has long ceased but which remain in their unrestored state. The authors specifically fault in this connection Karaganda miners and the KaSSR Ministries of the Building Materials and Non-Ferrous Metallurgy Industries.

## SHILISAY MINE DEVELOPMENTS OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No. 4, April 1984 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,400-word article by Maqsat Tazhimuratov on the development of Shilisay phosphorite deposits. The article is published under the regular rubric "Zones of Vanguard Construction."

The first inkling of the riches of the Caspian littoral, Tazhimuratov begins, came at the end of the 19th century but the area was too remote and barren for development then. It was only in the 1960s, he continues, after reevaluation of regional resources, that serious development began; it continues to the present day.

A major focus of the development taking place, Tazhimuratov goes on -- along with oil, gas, non-ferrous metals etc., -- has been Shilisay phosphorite, with reserves now estimated at one billion tons. He describes the on-going construction of a mining, chemical and support industry there to exploit these tremendous resources. According to current planning, capacity capable of producing 700,000 tons of phosphorous concentrate a year will be installed by 1985 at Shilisay and twice that by 1987, when Section 2 of the facility will be completed (planned eventual capacity is 2,800,000 tons per year). Of phosphorus

produced, 90 percent will be employed for agricultural purposes and 10 percent to produce other phosphorus materials.

Tazhimuratov also describes the many new industries arising in association with Shilisay mining and the development and improvement of the Shilisay miners', chemical workers' and constructions' settlement. Average monthly pay at the growing complex, Tazhimuratov notes, is 230 rubles a month.

#### IRRIGATED LANDS MISUSED IN URAL OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by A. Bimyrzayev, chief of the Ural Oblast Land Reclamation and Water Enterprise Administration, on irrigation in ural Oblast. Bimyrzayev stresses the large scale of irrigation and waterworks in the oblast (330,000 hectares are now irrigated for fodder, 65,000 hectares as part of irrigation systems), and the gains in fodder output and livestock productivity that have resulted. However, he also faults some organizations for failure to meet land reclamation requirements, excessive water use (with resulting mineralization problems) and difficulties with mineral fertilizer application. Such problems, he notes, tend to lower productivity and increase costs, thereby preventing a full return from being realized on a substantial water works investment.

#### UNUTILIZED CAPACITY, QUALITY PROBLEMS IN FOOD INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 April 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by KaSSR Minister of the Food Industry B. Tymbayev on the state of his industry and current goals and problems. Tymbayev emphasizes in his article the many significant gains in the Kazakh food industry in recent years, particularly in terms of the significant degree of new technology and mechanized production has sometimes run ahead of the ability to put it to use, resulting in inefficiency and wasted capacity. He also noted that quality problems are still evident in spite of an overall improvement.

The Kazakh food industry now produces more than 800 different products. The goal now, Tymbayev notes, is to produce these products more cheaply and with less expenditure of raw materials. In this latter context, he notes raw material shortages as another reason for under- and unutilized capacities. One shortage area mentioned is cotton seed for producing cotton seed oil used in producing some foods.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### KAZAKHS COMPLETE WORK ON ENCYCLOPAEDIC DICTIONARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Doctor of Philological Sciences A. Bolghanbayev on the recent completion of the compilation of the 10 volume "Qazaq Tilining Tusindirme Sozdigi" (Explanation Dictionary of the Kazakh Language). The article is published under the regular heading "Book Reviews."



Bolghanbayev goes on to credit the Russians, whose own dictionaries and linguistic research have provided example and inspiration and to detail the long progress -- extending over half a century -- that has finally resulted in the appearance of the encyclopaedic dictionary. He records a new goal now of further refinement of the linguistic materials that have now been assembled to produce a definitive, one volume "Qazaq Adebı Tilining Tusindirme Sozdigi" (Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Literary Language) on the Russian pattern. He notes the urgent need for such a dictionary today, particularly in terms of the rapid and broad development of the Kazakh mass media.

#### IDLE YOUTH VIOLATING LAW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by KaSSR Deputy Procurator Zh. Tuyaqbayev on the problem of violation of law by neglected youth and its causes. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

There has been, Tuyaqbayev begins, a recent emphasis (since the 26th CPSU Congress) on strengthening law and public order and, he continues, efforts to work with young people -- the future buildings of Communism -- are a key component of this effort.

Moreover, much of what has been and is being done can be regarded as highly successful and effective. However, not all of the material and socio-cultural potentialities in this area are being exploited fully and as a result, Tuyaqbayev notes, there are those neglected young people that remain outside the influence of the educational organs, with anti-social behavior and crime one direct result.

Tuyaqbayev looks for the causes of such neglect and faults the family -- with particular reference to family alcoholism for the poor example that it sets for the younger generation and bad environment that it creates for personal developments -- school and cultural and recreational organizations. Schools, for example, are not doing enough to work with the delinquent young and even deny that the problem exists at all. The author castigates cultural organizations for the slowness with which clubs and other facilities are brought into existence and for their often limited service (e.g. in Ekibastuz). Three-fourths of all youth crime, Tuyaqbayev notes, takes place when young people have nothing to do. He calls for the authorities to do more to counter the problems he has discussed with the emphasis on prevention rather than on punishment. However, he stresses, those bearing the responsibility for crime and violation of public order must be punished.

#### PLANS FOR NEW GENERAL DISPENSARIES IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by A. Dosyabayev on plans for new, general services dispensaries in Alma-Ata in accordance with USSR Ministry of Health guidelines. The article is published under the regular rubric "Service to the People -- An Honorable Duty."

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, two plans have been worked out towards the development of a reorganized public health system centered about new, general services dispensaries that are to operate in close coordination with production units. During the period of the first plan, 1984-1987, existing resources and facilities are to be utilized as fully and completely as possible to meet existing needs while future requirements are determined. In the second period, the new dispensaries are to be brought into being based on these requirements (1988-1990).

Dosybayev describes on-going efforts to fulfill these plans in Alma-Ata City. He notes, in particular, work of brigades of health professionals organized in the new manner that are working at factories and at other sites and the care that is going into the design of the physical layout of the new dispensaries. One goal of the new system will be to provide a full range of health-technological services including computer support.

#### RURAL RECONSTRUCTION NOT ALWAYS UP TO NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 April 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldfaced editorial entitled "The Shape of Today's Village." The editorial stresses the great changes taking place in Soviet rural society, as the Soviet Union and its production forces develop. It records, for example the fact that there are now 7,630 rural libraries, 80,000 rural clubs and 31 rural people's theaters and that the percentage of kolkhoz workers with middle and higher educations has risen from 39 to 60 percent in the last 10 years. There are now, moreover, 130 hospital beds per every 1,000 rural inhabitant while rural sales of consumer goods and cultural services are up sharply.

However, the editorial continues, even more change will be required to achieve the rural renewal that is a vital part of the current Soviet food program, it criticizes rural contractors for not maintaining proper connections with planners, for late completion of vital housing and services projects, for poor quality construction and for structures and complexes not really suited to the workers needs. It also castigates failure to fulfill consumer plans.

#### DZHEKAZGAN INDUSTRIES IGNORING AIR POLLUTION REGULATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 29 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by T. Tolysbayev, chief of the Dzhezkazgan Oblast Inspectorate for Testing Gas Cleaning Filter Operations, on repeated violation of air pollution regulations by Dzhezkazgan city industries. The article is entitled "Repeated Deficiencies" and is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" and sub-rubric "We Sound the Alarm, Urgent Measures Needed."

Efforts to prevent pollution of the air by the gases and dust of factories have been significant in recent years in accordance with environmental protection goals set by the Party. These efforts, Tolysbayev continues, include funding for and installation of new anti-air pollution equipment within republic industry, most notably gas cleaning filters and dust collectors; however, while such efforts are having good results in some areas, in others they are not.

Intentions, Tolysbayev concedes, have been good, but not always the results. He goes on to present a picture of initial efforts that are simply not followed up, of obsolete, defective, inoperative and improperly used equipment and of factory managements, ministries and other authorities unable or unwilling to enforce regulations. No one seems to care about the situation and that, he stresses, must change.

#### TIME TO RESTORE EARLY MOSQUE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 4, April 1984 carries on page 9 a 400-word article by Iliyas Samighulin on the early mosque-medrese at Shayan. The article is published under the rubric "A Monument -- The Joy of a Nation."

There exists in Shayan what is apparently one of the earliest mosques built in Kazakhstan when the Islamic religion first began to make broad inroads there in the 12th-14th centuries. Moreover, he goes on, the institution was much more than a religious institution but was also the site of a medrese where the traditional Arabic sciences, including logic, mathematics and geometry were taught and of a hospital.

Samighulin goes on to trace what little is known of the history of the mosque-medrese and of Shayan, once a major thoroughfare of the traditional caravan trade of Turkestan. He stresses the unique plan, architecture and decoration of the monument, which he sees as having great significance for the history of Kazakh art. He suggests that the time has come to restore the monument as a mosque-museum.

#### KAZAKHS PLAN MAJOR TOURISM EXPANSION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 4, April 1984 carries on page 15 a 500-word interview with R. Sharipov, chairman of the Kazakh Republic Council on Tourism and Tours, on republic tourism and its future. The interview was recorded by M. Mazhitov and is published under the rubric "An Interview for You."

Last year, according to Mazhitov, 25,000 KaSSR citizens went abroad and those travelling through the beautiful Kazakh homeland numbered in the hundreds of thousands. What has been done and is being done to respond to such a great public interest in tourism?

Sharipov responds by describing the existing base for tourism (10 republic tourist bases, 9 hotels capable of hosting 172,000 guests a year and 83 established tourist routes) and what is being planned for the future. By 1990, the number of tourists is slated to rise to 1,650,000 (compared to just under 600,000 in 1984). The flood of new tourists will result in an increase in the number of republic tourist bureaus from the present 35 to 55 during the same period.

## EDUCATION MINISTER ON PLANS FOR FUTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 4, April 1984 carries on pages 57-61 a 2,300-word article by KaSSR Minister of Education Q. Balakhmetov on the proposed education reforms and republic schools. The article is entitled "The Present and Future of Schools."

Balakhmetov celebrates the coming of universal secondary school education, but also looks forward to new goals, in particular, to the proposed 1986-1990 transition to schooling from age 6. He acknowledges that there are problems which will have to be overcome to make the transition a reality, most notably, providing 88,000 new school places by 1986 (and these places, terms of present needs). He also sees cadres as a problem as well, since teachers are already in short supply, even without taking new, proposed requirements into account.

Turning to the nationality schools of the KaSSR -- 2,422 schools teach in Kazakh, 49 in Uighur, 67 in Uzbek and 4 in Tazhik, in addition to 1,092 mixed schools -- with some 500,000 students, Balakhmetov calls for efforts to improve the teaching of Russian language within them. Balakhmetov also stresses the importance of ideology in the schools and criticizes young people who chose specialties not in demand, thus disregarding the needs of society.

## QUALITY OF 'GOOD TRANSLATIONS' LEAVES MUCH TO BE DESIRED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN IN Kazakh 1 April 1984 carries on pages 3 and 4 a 2,900-word article by Zhusip Altaybayev on the problem of poor quality translations of Russian, Soviet and world literature into Kazakh. Altaybayev, who provides numerous examples of what he criticizes -- drawn largely from a "classical" translation of Shokolov's "Quiet Flows the Don" -- decries inaccurate, overly literal, poorly written translations that are extremely difficult to understand and do violence to the Kazakh language. He suggests that what is needed are "art" translations which have literary qualities as translations equal to those of the originals. He sees, however, no such translations in Kazakh and suggests that even the "good" translations -- such as that of Shokolov's famed novel, from which Altaybayev's examples are drawn -- need extensive revision to meet even minimal requirements linguistically and aesthetically. He does, at the same time, see nonetheless the tendency to translate directly into Kazakh (rather than via Russian) as a step in the right direction.

## YOUNGER GENERATION NOT MUCH INTERESTED IN BOOKS, CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by M. Omarbekov, member of the USSR Journalists Union, lamenting the lack of interest in books and in culture on the part of the Kazakh younger generation. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Spiritual World of Our Contemporaries."

Books, Omarbekov begins, unlike money and kilem rugs etc., are lifetime possessions that only improve with age. Unfortunately, he continues, there are those among the Kazakh younger generation who are totally materialistic in outlook and never look at book or periodical, or, if they do so, they do so superficially.



Omarbekov suggests that one reason for this may be a lack of concern for culture and for books on the part of the authorities, as witnessed, for example, by the poor state of republic libraries (most sovkhos libraries, he notes, have only about 400-500 books, and there is little or nothing about them that makes them into centers of culture).

#### DZHAYREM MINE POISONS POLLUTING AIR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 April 1984 carries on page 1 a 700-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Keep the Air of Our Cities Clean." The editorial, while stressing the current Soviet emphasis on improving air quality and the real progress that it claims is being made, also notes the many industries that are, through their insensitivity in environmental matters, making the problem worse.

Among them is the Dzhayrem Ore Processing Combine where poisons left by retreating mine waters are being blown into the air as dust, with considerable damage to local plant life and crops. Ekibastuz thermoelectrical plants are also criticized for their discharges of dust and smoke, despite repeated complaints in the past.

#### PRESIDENT SUMS UP ACADEMY OF SCIENCES EFFORT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN IN Kazakh 15 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 2,600-word article by Academician A. Qonayev, president of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on the work of his academy. The article is published in note of Soviet Science Day.

Qonayev notes the vital importance of science in the Soviet Union and the major contribution being made by the KaSSR Academy of Sciences to Soviet scientific development. The KaSSR Academy of Sciences, comprised of scientific research organizations, republic sector institutes and institutions of higher education, has, in all, some 37,000 employees. Of them, 710 are doctors and 10,000 candidates. Altogether some 11,000 representatives of 33 nationalities work for the academy and their numbers include 206 doctors and 1,631 candidates. Some 41.7 percent of academy workers are female and there are 52 academicians and 89 corresponding members of the academy.

In the last year, Qonayev continues, four new academy institutes were formed: a Molecular Biological and Biochemical Institute, a Geography Institute, an Ionosphere Institute and the Karaganda-based Organic Synthesis and Coal Chemical Institute. To administer the new institute and other regional units, a Central Kazakhstan Division of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences has also been established in Karaganda.

Qonayev also discusses in his article on-going Academy of Sciences efforts to participate in the drawing up of new Soviet Basic Directions for the Period up until 2005. The current emphasis in Academy of Sciences work is speeding up the rate of scientific progress, applying discoveries more quickly and strengthening the connections between research and active production.

## FILMMAKERS DO NOT UNDERSTAND NATIONAL CULTURE OF KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 6 April 1984 carries on pages 2-3 a 4,500-word report on the recently convened Combined Plenum of the Administrations of the Kazakhstan Writers and Cinematographers Unions. The article is entitled "A Common Burden of Art."

The tone of the plenum, which was addressed by leading officials of both unions, writers, filmmakers and other media personages, was set by the first speaker, O. O. Suleymenov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Writers Union, who stated that in his view it is the underdevelopment of the art of writing film scenarios in Kazakhstan that is the reason why Kazakh film has been unable -- with a very few exceptions -- to develop to a level commensurate with standards attained by other republic art forms. He suggests, however, that this is due primarily to inadequate attention to the film on the part of Kazakh writers and to their "taking their responsibilities lightly" in this vital area. Writers, he also suggests, simply fail to understand film and its peculiarities and even the most talented directors, he stresses, cannot do anything worthwhile with poor material. However, he admits, many directors fail to understand the scenarios they are filming too or, for that matter, the cultural richness of Kazakh literature.

## PHILOLOGIST RELATES ARAB-LANGUAGE TEACHING DIFFICULTIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 6 April 1984 carries on page 7 a 2,000-word article by Docent Absattar Derbisaliyev, member of the USSR Association of Orientalists, chief of the Chair in Eastern Philology of the Kazakh State University imeni S. M. Kirov, on difficulties involved in teaching the Arabic language in republic educational institutions. The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions to Look Into."

A good foundation was laid, Derbisaliyev begins, in the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and KaSSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Teaching the Arabic Language in Some General Education Schools and Preparing the Necessary Cadres To Do So," issued on 29 April 1975, for the teaching of Arabic in republic schools. However, he continues, since then things have been allowed to slide to some extent and serious attention to republic Arabic-language instruction is required on the part of the KaSSR Ministry of Education and other authorities if Arabic language instruction is to continue to develop in the republic and continue to play the role that it has in helping to cement continually closer relations with the peoples of the East.

Derbisaliyev complains specifically of problems with textual materials -- printed originally in small editions and now virtually unobtainable (moreover, he notes that there is no Arabic typeface in the republic, meaning laborious preparation for what books and other materials are printed) -- a poor geographical spread of the schools now teaching Arabic (concentrated about Alma-Ata), poor quality instruction and inadequately trained and supported cadres in some cases (the teaching base in one school "exists in name only," Derbisaliyev admits), a lack of opportunity for students to continue with their training and poor central supervision from the education authorities, including their lack of provision

for retraining and refresher courses. Derbisaliyev also stresses the need for closer cooperation with other republics with Arabic language programs to help train republic students and make better use of regional resources.

#### KAZAKH LANGUAGE BOOK PUBLICATION DOWN SHARPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 13 April 1984 carries on pages 10-11 a 4,700-word roundtable discussion on the "book problem" by book trade workers, publishers etc. Participating are Sholpan Sarymsaqova, deputy chief of the Kazakh Book Trade Union, poet Ayan Nysanalin, chief of the Book Trade Administration of the KaSSR Union of Consumer Societies, Abilmazhin Zhumabayev, director of the "Zhazushy" Press, Qaldarbek Naymanbayev, director of the "Zhalyn" Press and Altyn Qaliyeva, director of Alma-Ata Bookstore No 4. The roundtable discussion was recorded by Nurdawlet Agyshev and is published under the regular rubric "The Book -- A Symbol of Humanity."

Although much of the discussion centers about the technical issues of the book trade -- the gist of the discussion actually lies in the "sociological" issues of "mother culture and mother tongue."

Whereas formerly, participant Zhumabayev notes, 47-48 percent of all books published in the KaSSR were in Kazakh, the figure today (last year, for example) is only 28 percent and a key reason for this -- all inefficiencies of the book trade aside -- participants make clear, is falling demand for books. Moreover, as Zhumabayev makes apparent, demand is falling for literature books, indicating a greater crisis for Kazakh culture than is first evident from the total decrease in Kazakh-language book publication alone.

Roundtable participants go on to suggest that it is falling demand for Kazakh books that is responsible for the phenomenon of warehouses full of unsold books but do acknowledge that there has also been a problem with the supply of books in one language (Russian) to areas predominately speaking another. They call for "sociological" investigation to delineate the scope to the problem which is especially noticeable among young people -- rarely seen, one roundtable participant notes, in Kazakh bookstores -- and may be due, one participant suggests, to poor language instruction in Kazakh in the schools.

#### International

#### KAZAKH DELEGATION IN KABUL FOR FRIENDSHIP DAYS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 April 1984 carries on page 6 a 400-word KazTAG brief announcing the visit of a Kazakh delegation to Kabul in connection with the imminent beginning (April 16) of Soviet-Afghan Friendship Days in the Afghanistan Democratic Republic. The delegation, headed by Deputy Chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers Sh. Zh. Zhanibekov, was comprised of eminent Kazakh scientists, literary and arts figures and others and visited Kabul in association with a photograph and painting exhibit illustrating the present state of the KaSSR and cultural presentations by Kazakh and Uighur musicians and performers. The brief celebrates growing Kazakh and Afghan cultural connections.

## PEACEFUL SOVIET SPACE EFFORT CONTRASTED WITH AMERICAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 13 April 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Khamid Markhabayev noting International Space Day. The article sums up 23 years of Soviet manned space flight and celebrates peaceful Soviet space activities as compared to the growing American effort (14 billion dollars by 1988) to use space for military purposes to forward plans of imperialism. The article describes some of the Soviet space experiments with industrial applications and shows how space discoveries are already finding direct applications in the people's economy. Markhabayev does not forget the role of Kazakhstan's Baykonur in what has taken place.

## FOREIGN TOURISM UP SHARPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 April 1984 carries on page 3 a 200-word KazTAG brief notes, on foreign tourism in the KaSSR. Last year, the brief notes, 30,000 persons from 35 foreign countries visited the KaSSR, marking a 28 percent growth in foreign tourism in Kazakhstan marking a 28 percent growth in foreign tourism in Kazakhstan since 1982. The article attributes the growth in tourism to the rapid economic and social development of the republic, its natural beauties and the efforts of the KaSSR Chief Administration for Tourism to facilitate foreign tourism.



KAZAKH SSR

[UIGHUR & CRIMEAN TATAR PRESS]

### Economics

#### WARNINGS OF BRUCELLOSIS ISSUED IN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 17 April 1984 page 4 carries a 600-word article on the dangers of brucellosis for both man and livestock. The author, S. Amireyev, a candidate of the medical sciences, notes that the spring season -- during the lambing period -- is the time for the greatest exposure to the disease. Many herdsmen neglect to bury still-born lambs which are infected; the microbes can thus be spread quickly through the exposure of dogs, birds, and wild animals to the carcass. The author stresses that even the most healthy person can become ill if exposed to the microbes; often this contact can occur when extra laborers arrive to help out with the greater work load. Carelessness and laxity towards disinfection of clothes after workers have handled infected lambs can lead to further spread of the disease. Children are particularly vulnerable, however people exposed to the microbes should be immediately treated.

### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN UIGHUR TEXTBOOKS NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 29 March 1984 page 4 carries a 700-word article consisting of two responses to criticism about current Uighur-language textbooks that was published in the same newspaper in August 1983. In the first response V. Skorobogatov, the deputy chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade acknowledges that texts of artistically low quality by present-day authors can be found in Uighur textbooks, that there are instances in which study material is padded with insignificant information and facts, and that conditions not conforming to the study program can be observed. The state committee he works for is striving to have the matter of reissuing every textbook examined by the Instructional-Methodological Council. The editors responsible for shortcomings have been called to account. V. Sidorov, the KaSSR deputy minister of education notes that the Uighur Language and Literature Sector of the Altynsarin Pedagogical Sciences Research Institute has been shown that it is necessary to supervise systematically the appropriateness of textbook content to the school program. It has also been proposed to the Uighur Editorial Board of Mektep Publishers that changes not be introduced into manuscripts without the permission of the Instructional-Methodological Council.

The same newspaper 23 March 1984 page 4 published three letters, of 1,300 words in all, on the recent school reform legislation. In one letter a textbook writer complains that instances are too frequent in which textbooks that ought to be reworked are kept in their original form without any changes for many years. He calls for the formation of programs in the native language and literature appropriate to the demand of the time. The first school programs the role of the Uighur Sector of the Altynsarin Institute in providing Uighur schools with scientifically-based programs and textbooks is especially great. But he believes the sector should cooperate more with experienced teachers out in the field and the writers' kollektiv, whose opinions have been neglected until now, causing an annual repeat of errors in text. In another letter, a science teacher maintains that textbooks for Uighur schools are being sufficiently produced. However, while Uighur authors compile the textbooks on Uighur language and literature, books needed for mathematics, chemistry, history, geography, etc., are translated for Russian or Kazakh. Compared with previous translations, books translated into Uighur in recent years are an improvement, but they are still far from excellent. The author recommends that texts for Uighur schools be assigned to experienced specialist-translators in the future.

#### PUBLICATION OF UIGHUR BOOKS EXPANDING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 3 April 1984 page 4 carries a 900-word article by Sh. Omarbaqiyev, a senior editor with the KaSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, on the publishing of books in the Uighur language at the present time in Kazakhstan. The average number of such books each year is more than 80, with the overall volume 750-800 printer's sheets. Of this total, the annual volume of Uighur-textbooks published by Mektep Publishers makes up 400-500 printer's sheets, while that of social-political books put out by Qazaqstan Publishers is 50-60 sheets. Belles-lettres literature is basically the domain of Zhazushy Publishers, which produces 20-22 such books a year. In the last five years the Uighur Editorial Board has published 125 such books by more than 60 authors. Titles and authors of various books printed in Uighur recently or to be printed soon are given.

#### KAZAKHSTAN TV SHOWS FILM ON SOVIET GERMANS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 5 April 1984 page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by D. Hezbaqiyev of Alma-Ata city on a 50-minute documentary film recently shown on Kazakhstan Television entitled "Our Homeland Is This Land." The film, made by V. Auman, Yu. Dubrovin, and V. Starov, is about the Soviet Germans in Kazakhstan. In the words of one of the documentary's heroes, "for them [i.e., Soviet Germans], there cannot be." Since bourgeois ideologists are striving to distort the way of life of minority peoples, including Soviet Germans, the appearance of this film is, in Hezbaqiyev's opinion, very timely. The film brings before the viewer's eyes the faces of people who fell under the sway of bourgeois propaganda. One scene is devoted to the Reiners [also spelled "Reimer" in the article], who for two years searched for the paradise promised them in the so-called "land of their forefathers," but who could not find it and so returned. Hezbaqiyev describes some poignant

aspects as the Reiners declare their devotion to the Homeland. Hezbaqiyev then mentions some of the contributions being made by the Soviet Germans and the concern the state is showing for the German national culture and language. There are schools in Kazakhstan where German children can study their native language and literature from the first grade, and nearly 130,000 German students attend higher and secondary schools in the republic. Dozens of books in print runs of 45,000 copies are being published in German, and there is a German Literature Section in the KaSSR Writers Union.

#### FORMER EASTERN TURKISTANI WRITER HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur 15 May 1984 page 4 carries a 900-word article by Hosman Mamatakhunov, a docent at Tashkent State University and a candidate of the philological sciences, on the life of Tursun Qahhariy. Qahhariy is most noted as a fiery singer for the freedom of Eastern Turkistan; he took up arms against the Guomindang in 1944. In the second half of the 1940s he became known as a publicist-journalist striving to reveal the social significance of the events taking place in his homeland and to enrich the political content of the essay. His poems and essays were published constantly in the newspapers and journals of Eastern Turkistan in the 1950s. After arriving in the Soviet Union in 1961, he continued his journalistic activity through the Uighur-language newspapers KOMMUNIZM TUGHU and YENGI HAYAT. Anthologies of his poetry have also been published in the Soviet Union.

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